

# ARMY



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Mention this paper.

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THE Brooklyn *Eagle* of October 1 published the account of an interesting interview with Rear Admiral R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., in regard to the needs of the Navy. The *Eagle* says: "Two points will attract particular attention. One is the pronounced Americanism of the Admiral. He has full confidence in vessels designed and built in this country, and with a touch of old time spirit, stiffly patriotic, even if somewhat narrow, asks, 'Why borrow anything from the English?' The other point made is that it is easily possible to overestimate the importance of speed in war ships—a quality on which much stress is now laid."

GENERAL CHAS. H. T. COLLIS, in a recent letter to Lafayette Post, G. A. R., accepting an appointment on a committee of that post, to attend to the erection of the Grant monument, says: "Statues of Liberty, memorial arches, and world's fairs all thrive, but the body of the great American who made all these glorifications possible lies neglected on a heath, a shame and a disgrace. \* \* I hope the Legislature will be asked to repeal the act of incorporation which placed this sacred trust in the hands of men whose indolence is a confession that they are weary, and that the men who shared with Grant and Sherman and Sheridan the hardships and perils of the field may be afforded an opportunity of redeeming the promise made to a patriotic people."

GENERAL M. M. TRUMBULL, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, with reference to the comment of the Financial Reform Association of England, that John Bull will do well to notice that in these last five years of bad trade he has had to pay an army list of over one hundred thousand pensioners (military, naval, and civil) for doing nothing, and that their drawings, amounting to nearly eight millions, swallowed up the whole of the income tax laid on the national profits for last year, says, "the complaint is valuable as a caution to 'Brother Jonathan.' He has had to pay three or four army corps, each as large as the one criticised by the Association, and it is proposed that they shall be recruited to their full capacity by adding to their numbers twice six hundred thousand more."

In the current number of the "Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute" is an exceedingly interesting and instructive paper on the subject of electric motors for use on board ships of war, by Mr. S. Dana Greene, late an ensign in the Navy, and at present associated with the Sprague Company, who are large manufacturers of motors. The growing importance of the transmission of power by electricity is shown in Mr. Greene's statement that his company alone has in operation more than 1,200 stationary motors, besides 300 street-car motors, as well as similar machines for use in mines, including one plant of 400 horse-power. This work of replacing steam, water, gas, and other forms of engines is the result of the advancement made in electrical motors in the last five years: much has been learned, and much unlearned as well, for—whereas, in the earlier stages of its evolution, the motor was constantly requiring the greatest possible care, the street-cars are now run through snow, mud, or rain without difficulty—Mr. Greene argues quite conclusively that all the auxiliary steam engines now used can be replaced by the electric motor, not only efficiently, but economically. Thirteen different sorts of engines now in use on board a large ship are enumerated, requiring, in the case of the *Texas*, for instance, miles of steam pipe necessitating constant oversight and repairs, for which the motor can be substituted. As an illustration of the economy of space, the steam training engine of the 8 inch gun on board the *Atlanta* is compared with the Sprague motor for the same gun on board the *Chicago*: in the former case a separate room on the orlop deck is necessary, with a long shaft running through two decks, while in the latter the motor is placed between the side brackets of the carriage: an elevating motor is also attached to this carriage: all is under the direct control of the gun captain, who trains his gun by a simple lever in his hand, with almost as much ease as the 6-pounder Hotchkiss. With this ability to follow the target should come greater accuracy of fire, and especially when it would be desirable to fire the entire battery at once from the conning tower. Mr. Greene lays peculiar stress upon the necessity for concentrating the control of all the electric plant on board ship under one head, as well as that in Navy-yards, which should be planned to furnish power also to steam engineering and construction whenever it is needed. *Appropos* of this we understand that some highly successful experiments have been made in this direction in the New York yard by Assistant Naval Constructor Woodward. Enough has been done to show the economy which would result from such an arrangement. We shall hope for some practical results from this excellent paper in the newer ships.

#### PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN A. D. KING, 3d U. S. Cavalry, is at Lancaster, Ohio.

GENERAL D. B. MCKIBBIN, U. S. A., has been visiting relatives in Omaha, Neb.

MAJOR ALEXANDER SHARP, U. S. A., retired, has gone to reside at Rockford, Wright Co., Minn.

LIEUTENANT C. P. ELLIOTT, 4th U. S. Cav., has rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., from a three-weeks' leave.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., was expected in Portland, Me., this week on a short visit.

CAPTAIN G. W. ADAIR, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., left Fort Robinson, Neb., this week on a six weeks' leave.

MAJOR MICHAEL COONEY, 4th U. S. Cav., was expected to arrive at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., this week for duty.

CAPTAIN G. S. ANDERSON, 6th U. S. Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., on Thursday from a week's leave.

COLONEL H. C. HASBROUCK, U. S. A., now visiting at Newburgh, N. Y., will join at Fort Barrancas Fla., early in November.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MCCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Art., rejoined at Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H., early in the week from a visit to Washington.

THE marriage of ex-Secretary Bayard to Miss Clymer, is now announced to take place in St. John's Church, Washington, Nov. 1.

GENERAL CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, U. S. A., visited friends in New York early in the week, and afterwards returned to Washington.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., will leave Atlanta, Ga., in a few days to take command of St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. J. UPHAM, 3d U. S. Cavalry, lately returned from a trip abroad, has assumed command of Fort Brown, Tex.

LIEUTENANT E. L. LOVERIDGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week on a fortnight's leave for the benefit of his health.

ACTING JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL G. N. LIEBER, U. S. A., was in Newport early in the week on a visit to his mother, who has been seriously ill.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAINGERFIELD PARKER, 20th U. S. Infantry, has assumed command of the main recruiting depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.

ADJUTANT GEORGE ANDREWS, 25th U. S. Infantry, having rejoined at Fort Missoula, Montana, has resumed charge of recruiting matters at that post.

LIEUTENANT DELAMERE SKERRETT, 1st U. S. Artillery, lately at Fort Adams, is now en route to San Francisco to join Ingalls's Battery G at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

COLONEL R. E. A. CROFTON, 15th U. S. Infantry, is on a tour through Dakota inspecting the several companies of his regiment, and was expected in St. Paul this week.

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, of the Fortification Board, was a recent guest at the Astor House, New York City, and afterwards went to Washington.

MRS. GRANT, widow of Gen. Grant, U. S. A., and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Dent, arrived in New York from Europe on Sunday. They were met by Gen. F. T. Dent, U. S. A.

LIEUTENANT HARRY R. ANDERSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, lately visiting at Trenton, N. J., will arrive at St. Augustine, Fla., early next week, and join at St. Francis Barracks for duty.

LIEUTENANT F. A. SMITH, 12th U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting at Newburgh, N. Y., for some time past, was expected to join at Columbus Barracks, O., this week for a tour of recruiting duty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREDERICK MEARS, 4th U. S. Infantry, just relieved from duty at David's Island, will spend a few weeks in the East and then join his regiment in the Dept. of the Columbia.

LIEUTENANT J. H. SHOLENBERGER, 10th U. S. Infantry, was to leave Fort Union about Oct. 15, and will stay for some time at Pittsburg, Pa., where he intends to consult a specialist about his eye, which was injured about two years ago.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR and Gov. William P. Dillingham and staff, of Vermont, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday, on their way to Gettysburg to dedicate the soldiers' monuments erected by the State of Vermont.

GENERAL SHERMAN responded for "The Army," Gen. Slocum for "The Navy," and Major Asa Bird Gardiner for "The Future of the Veteran Corps," at the annual banquet of the veterans of the 7th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., on Monday evening.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, major 9th U. S. Cavalry, has assumed command at Fort McKinney, Wyo., and doubtless will find that while staff duty is generally very pleasant, garrison duty, especially in a position of command, is the best after all. It is somewhat in the nature of a return to the old love, after a sufficient trial of the new distraction.

LIEUTENANT EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE, 2d U. S. Art., relinquished, Oct. 5, duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-Gen. Howard, a position he has filled since Dec. 15, 1885. His many friends at Governor's Island part with him with regret, tempered, however, by the fact that he only goes as far as Staten Island for duty with Calef's battery at Fort Wads worth.

W. R. DALTON, M. D., of New York, writes to the *Times*, about a statement that Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, died in 1873:

Gen. Reuben Davis is alive, was in good health when I saw him a few months ago, and was living in Aberdeen, Miss., where he is still engaged in the practice of law. It was through him I received, before the war, my appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He is a pure-minded, honest man, a cavalier *sans peur et sans reproche*, one of nature's noblemen, and an honored friend.

LIEUTENANT H. H. BENHAM, 2d U. S. Infantry, and bride, are in Canada on their wedding tour.

CAPTAIN HUGH G. BROWN, 12th U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Yates for the East to spend six weeks on leave.

LIEUTENANT G. W. S. STEVENS, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday from a short leave.

CAPTAIN F. M. GIBSON, 7th U. S. Cavalry, on leave, is located at present at 122 Madison avenue, New York City.

LIEUTENANT C. B. GATEWOOD, 6th Cavalry, of Gen. Miles's staff, is on a tour through Oregon and Washington Territory.

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL REBER, 4th U. S. Cavalry, on a fortnight's leave from Fort Myer, Va., is visiting friends in New York City.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. M. BRAYTON, 9th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Brayton, left Fort Huachuca, A. T., Oct. 3, for Hot Springs, Ark.

ASSISTANT SURGEON JEFFERSON POINDEXTER, U. S. Army, will leave Camp Poplar River, Montana, in a few days for New York on a month's vacation.

CAPTAIN J. G. TURNBULL, 3d U. S. Artillery, was expected to rejoin at Washington Barracks, D. C., the latter part of this week from a short leave.

COLONEL H. CLAY WOOD, U. S. A., entered this week upon duty at the A. G. O., and has been warmly received by his many old friends in Washington.

LIEUTENANT J. H. PHILBRICK, 11th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of the post schools at Madison Bks., N. Y., the sessions of which will commence in a few days.

GENERAL N. B. SWEITZER, U. S. A., will spend the winter at Cincinnati, O., where he has considerable interest in real estate. He will be located on Auburn avenue.

CAPTAIN JAMES CHESTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, who lately returned from Scotland, is visiting at Old Point Comfort, and will shortly rejoin at Washington Barracks.

CAPTAIN D. MORTIMER LEE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Lee have returned to Boston from the White Mountains and will spend the winter at No. 125 West Chester Park.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN GREEN, 2d U. S. Cav., will leave Boise Barracks, Idaho, for Columbus, O., and there await the day of retirement from active service, Nov. 20 next.

LIEUTENANT E. T. C. RICHMOND, 2d U. S. Artillery, who has been visiting for some time past at Morgantown, W. Va., is expected to rejoin at Fort Trumbull, Conn., in a few days.

CAPTAIN H. B. FREEMAN, 7th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of the recruiting rendezvous at St. Paul, succeeding Capt. C. B. Hall, 19th U. S. Inf., who goes to his company in Texas.

LIEUTENANT W. A. THURSTON, 16th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of quartermaster matters at Ogden, Utah, to enable Capt. C. A. Allgood to leave for New York City, his new station.

COLONEL JOHN S. BILLINGS, surgeon, will represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the American Public Health Association, which meets at Brooklyn, Oct. 22.

CAPTAIN H. C. EGBERT, 12th U. S. Infantry, relieved this week from recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, O., will spend a month in the East before joining his company at Fort Sully, D. T.

MAJOR W. S. TREMAINE, surgeon, U. S. A., after a short tour of duty at Fort Leavenworth, has returned to his home in Buffalo, his state of health not permitting him to remain on active service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARD LODGE, 5th U. S. Artillery, has made a very interesting report of his observations this summer at the State camp at Peekskill, a portion of which we gave last week.

LIEUTENANT S. J. MULHALL, 14th U. S. Infantry, who has been in poor health for some time past, will appear next week before the retiring board at Vancouver Barracks presided over by Gen. Gibbon.

CAPTAIN D. M. TAYLOR, U. S. A., was expected to return to Washington, D. C., this week from a visit to Lynn to observe the concentration of Massachusetts troops. His report will be looked forward to with interest.

THE appointment of 1st Lieut. H. B. Osgood, 3d Artillery, and 1st Lieut. G. S. Hoyt, 18th Infantry, to the Subsistence Department, promotes 2d Lieuts. G. T. Bartlett and T. W. Griffith to 1st Lieutenancies. Lieut. Bartlett was graduated in 1881 and Lieut. Griffith in 1883.

COLONEL ALEXANDER PIPER, 5th U. S. Artillery, has selected 1st Lieut. Granger Adams for the regimental quartermastership made vacant by the recent promotion of Capt. A. W. Vogdes. Lieut. Adams is now stationed at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., so that the appointment will not cause a change of station.

THE Omaha *Excelsior* says: "Mrs. Whenton, wife of Gen. Wheaton, commandant at Fort Omaha, has returned from her visit to Detroit and is accompanied by her niece, Miss Miller, daughter of Major A. M. Miller, Engineer Corps, U. S. A. Capt. Dempsey, 2d Infantry, appeared for trial by a General Court-martial at department headquarters Oct. 7. This is the first general court held in the city for a number of years."

THE Portland Sunday *Welcome*, referring to Captain O. L. Hein, 1st U. S. Cavalry, military attaché at Vienna says: "He is one of the most attractive and dashing young fellows our Army boasts, and is already becoming very popular in diplomatic circles abroad. He is witty, hearty and the best sort of after dinner speaker. Captain Hein married a Miss Ross, of Louisiana, whose family has immense and valuable plantations in that State, which, valuable as they are, represent but a fraction of their possessions before the war."



COLONEL ELWELL S. OTIS, 20th U. S. Infantry, is East from Fort Assiniboine, Montana, on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN P. H. REMINGTON, 19th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Davis, Texas, is at Windsor, Conn.

CAPTAIN C. B. HALL, 19th U. S. Infantry, wife and daughters, are recent guests at the Clifton Hotel, St. Paul.

MAJOR REUBEN F. BERNARD, 8th U. S. Cavalry, has relieved Capt. T. J. Wint, 4th U. S. Cav., in command of Jefferson Bks., Mo.

CAPTAIN H. H. ADAMS, 18th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Gibson, I. T., has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment for a few weeks.

CAPTAIN C. E. MORSE, U. S. A., retired, and family, have removed from Carlisle, Pa., to 1634 Fifteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL G. A. DERUSSY, U. S. A., retired, who has many friends in New York City, registered at the New York Hotel on Tuesday.

GENERAL T. L. CASEY, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, left Washington this week on a tour of inspection, going first to Kanawha, West Va.

CAPTAIN A. L. KELLY, 2d Hussars, British Army, was married Oct. 8, at Glen Cove, L. I., to Miss Elise Perkins, daughter of the late Chas. L. Perkins.

CAPTAIN EZRA P. EWERS, 5th U. S. Inf., who has been recuperating for some time past at Santa Cruz, Cal., is expected soon to report at Fort Bliss, Tex.

LIEUTENANT D. B. DEVORE, 23d U. S. Infantry, for some months past on detached duty at Fort Brady, has rejoined Haskell's company at Fort Wayne, Mich.

CAPTAIN W. A. THOMPSON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, and family, after nearly a year spent in the East, will go to San Carlos, Ariz., in a few weeks, where the captain's troop now is.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIGELOW, JR., 10th U. S. Cavalry, on leave at Highland Falls, N. Y., will remain there until about Nov. 1, and then start to join his troop at Fort Grant, Ariz.

UNDER recent orders Lieut. C. D. Palmer, 4th U. S. Art., transfers from Bat. K to Bat. G, and remains at Fort McPherson, Ga., and Lieut. J. T. Martin transfers from G to K and goes to St. Augustine.

THE *Vancouver Independent* says: "The many friends of Joe Batchelder will be pleased to hear that he has received a good position from his uncle, Col. R. N. Batchelder, Depot Quartermaster, New York City."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HOFFMAN, 11th U. S. Infantry, at present on duty with his company at Fort Niagara, N. Y., will soon be examined by the Retiring Board at Governor's Island, presided over by Col. Sutherland.

MAJOR A. S. KIMBALL, U. S. A., of Los Angeles, Cal., General Grierson's chief quartermaster, visited New York City this week, and paid his respects to Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., at Governor's Island on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN D. F. STILES, 10th U. S. Inf., who had a delicate duty to perform recently at Oklahoma City, in connection with civil affairs, has been highly complimented by his superiors for his judicious and firm course of action.

THE *Philadelphia Inquirer*, referring to General Sherman's remarks at West Point last week, says: "Of the three great figures of the civil war he alone remains, at 70 years, honored of all true men not only for his noble deeds, but for his patriotic words of counsel."

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., was tendered a reception by G. A. R. Post 10, of Worcester, Mass., on Saturday evening last, and on Sunday evening he was present at the 25th anniversary of the local Young Men's Christian Association and delivered an address.

A DESPATCH from Halifax, N. S., says the social sensation of the hour is the news that Major-Gen. Sir John Ross, K. C. B., commander of the British forces in Canada, has been granted a divorce from his wife, and that he is soon to wed a beautiful girl, daughter of a magistrate in Pictow, N. S.

GENERAL H. A. MORROW, U. S. A., presided over the General Court-martial which met at Omaha on Monday for the trial of Capt. C. A. Dempsey, 2d U. S. Infantry, on charges arising out of the recent case of Lieut.-Col. J. S. Fletcher. Capt. P. H. Ray, of Gen. Brooke's staff, is the judge advocate of the court.

COLONEL G. W. STEELE, of Indiana, who is now talked of as the next Commissioner of Pensions, came out of the war as Lieut.-Colonel of the 101st Indiana Infantry, was appointed 2d Lieutenant and 1st Lieutenant 14th U. S. Infantry in February, 1866, and resigned Feb. 1, 1876. Since then he has held many responsible public positions.

GENERAL J. W. BARRIGER, U. S. A., on leaving Omaha with his family for St. Louis had a royal "send off" from his many friends. Among the number were Gen. Brooke, Capt. Ray, Col. Hughes, Major Bell, Lieut. Truitt, Col. Terrell, and Major D. S. Barriger and wife. The last mentioned is a brother of the General and is well known in business circles of Omaha.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK FUGER, 4th U. S. Art., left Atlanta, Ga., early in the week on a short visit to Philadelphia. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* says: "Except for the Loyal Legion button on his civilian coat, it would have required a second glance to detect Captain Fred. Fuger as a soldier while he was talking to Clerk Morris at the Girard last evening. When, however, he straightened himself up and began to speak of military affairs, there was no trouble in fixing the status of this veteran of the Regular Army. He is to testify in the contention between the Gettysburg Memorial Commission and the 72d Regiment as to the right of the latter command to claim that it held a position in the 'Bloody Angle' at Gettysburg, and consequently should place its monument there."

MAJOR C. H. HOYT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hoyt sailed for Europe on the steamship *Alber* on Wednesday.

MAJOR G. K. BRADY, 18th U. S. Inf., will leave Fort Hays, Kas., next week on a two-months' visit East.

CAPTAIN J. G. BALLANCE, U. S. A., of Gen. Stanley's staff, was expected to visit Durango, Colo., this week.

LIEUTENANT THOS. J. CLAY, 10th U. S. Inf., who is visiting at Lexington, Ky., has had his leave extended two months.

CAPTAIN E. C. CARTER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, expects to leave Willets Point early next week on a few weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN JAMES REGAN, 9th U. S. Inf., and bride are still visiting in New York City, and will remain in the East until the latter part of November.

MAJOR TULLY MCCREA, 5th U. S. Art., who has been spending the summer at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., has resumed command of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

COLONEL LIEBER has been called to Newport, R. I., from Washington by the serious illness of his mother, the widow of Dr. Francis Lieber, the eminent international law scholar.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art.; Lieut.-Col. H. Clay Wood, A. G. Dept.; 1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Geo. R. Burnett, 9th Cav.; Capt. Wm. Thompson, retired; Captain J. T. Smith, 12th Inf.; Major E. B. Beaumont, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art.; 1st Lt. C. W. Rowell, 2d Inf.; Major W. H. Heuer, Engrs.; Colonel H. L. Abbot, Engrs.; Lieut.-Col. A. Mordecai, Ord. Dept.; 2d Lt. G. W. S. Stevens, 5th Art.; Col. Henry W. Closson, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich, 21st Inf.; Col. H. B. Carrington, retired; 1st Lieut. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf.; Capt. Geo. McGown, retired, and Capt. J. B. Campbell, 4th Art.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore American* writes, Oct. 4: "Mrs. Thompson, widow of the late Capt. John C. Thompson, U. S. A., is in St. Louis on a visit to her mother. Lieut. Atkinson, U. S. A., is the guest of Gen. Horatio G. Gibson at the Arsenal. Lieut. F. M. Russell spent Thursday in the city on his way to New York. Captain West, U. S. A., has returned with his wife and young son Arthur, who will spend the winter at 1728 G st. Lieut. Frank Taylor, U. S. A., has arrived from Fort Leavenworth with his family, and is located for the winter on 16th street. Comdr. Hoff, U. S. N., and family have returned to their home on Jefferson place. The marriage of Lieut. F. J. Moses, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss Marie Raum, daughter of Gen. Green B. Raum, will take place Oct. 23."

ENSIGN C. M. FAHS, U. S. N., is a guest at the Maxwell House, Nashville, Tenn.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. C. MORONG, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Baldwin, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT A. B. WYCKOFF, U. S. N., has secured quarters for the winter at 3022 P street, West Washington.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR R. MOLYNEUX, K. C. B., of the British Navy, arrived in New York from England on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT JOHN C. WILSON, U. S. N., late of the *Vandalia*, is at the University Club, Madison Square, New York City.

CAPTAIN R. L. PHYTHIAN, U. S. N., inscribed his name upon the register of the Brevoort House, New York City, on Wednesday.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. Navy, and party sailed for Greytown, Nicaragua, on Wednesday, on the steamer *Aquan*.

LIEUTENANT V. L. COTTMAN, U. S. N., has been selected for duty as secretary of the International Marine Conference, a position for which he is well fitted.

LIEUTENANT HENRY H. BARROLL, U. S. N., was married, Oct. 3, at Danbury, Conn., to Miss Mary Louise Hoyt, daughter of Mr. T. Granville Hoyt, of that city.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER H. P. NORTON, U. S. N., has returned to Washington and to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, after a month's leave pleasantly spent in the North.

CHIEF ENGINEER CHARLES H. LORING was in Washington October 10, en route to his station in Brooklyn, from Norfolk, where he went under special instructions from Washington to examine the boilers of the *Ossipee*.

FROM all that is known of Commander Green, says the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, his selection to command the schoolship *Saratoga* seems to be an eminently fit one. The main point, however, is that somebody has been found for this responsible position.

REAR ADMIRALS R. MOLYNEUX, K. C. B., and Borden Smith, Admiral Baron Sparr, Mr. F. Verney, Lieut. F. C. Vignales, R. A.; H. B. Williams, R. E., and others who are to attend the Marine Conference at Washington, arrived on Wednesday on the *Teutonic*.

LIEUTENANT WALTON GOODWIN, U. S. N., who was booked for ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard, and upon reporting for duty, Oct. 2, found he had been assigned to Bethlehem, Pa., has since succeeded in securing orders to the Naval Academy, where he reported on Oct. 7.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM H. SCHUETZE, U. S. N., had scarcely dropped the pen with which he fixed his autograph on the Hotel Lafayette register Oct. 4, before Lieutenant W. F. Fullam, U. S. N., picked up the same pen to make the entry of the names of himself and Mrs. Fullam. The two naval men chatted for a few minutes and Lieutenant Schuetze then took a look at the passing show on Broad street. He is a tall fellow, blonde-haired and splendidly muscular in build.—*Phila. Inquirer*.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. G. BUEHLER, U. S. N., has returned to his home in Philadelphia, from Moosehead Lake, where he has been spending a portion of the summer.

CAPTAIN F. M. BUNCE, U. S. N., who has been spending the summer at the Asquam House, Holderness, N. H., has returned to his home, 967 Asylum avenue, Hartford, Conn.

LIEUTENANT A. G. BERRY, U. S. N., left New York on Oct. 10, with his family, for Naples, Italy. His address, while a broad, will be care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

LIEUTENANT S. P. COMLY, U. S. N., for some years past Inspector of Ordnance at the Midvale Steel Works, Nicetown, Pa., is at Woodbury, N. J. He is now on waiting orders, and expects soon to go to sea.

CARDS are out for the marriage of Miss Annette, daughter of Mr. James A. Williamson, to Passed Asst. Engr. Warner Baldwin Bayley, U. S. N., which occurs on Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C.

THE following naval officers are registered at the Navy Department this week: Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, Lieut. W. F. Fullam, Comdr. Geo. W. Pigman, Lieut. H. C. Hakenshaw, Gunner John Westfall, Comdr. C. McGregor, P. A. Surg. S. H. Dickson, Lieut. Jesse M. Roper, Lt. L. L. Reamey, Lieut. W. E. Sewell, Chief Engineer Wm. H. Harris, Lieut. A. H. Cobb (retired), P. A. Surg. F. Anderson, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Brownson, Paymr. J. Q. Barton, Pay Director Richard Washington, Comdr. Henry F. Picking and Lieut.-Comdr. U. Sebree.

A DESPATCH of Oct. 7 from Newport, R. I., says: "Despite the reports of the feeble condition of Admiral David D. Porter at Conanicut Island, it can be said that he dictates all his letters and signs them, and Oct. 7 wrote to a personal friend that he had been sick all summer and that he should return to Washington as soon as he was able to travel. A caller at the residence of the Admiral in Jamestown found him seated in an easy chair before a grate fire. The Admiral said he was feeling better than he had felt for a long time, and expected ere long to return to his home in Washington. The Admiral's son stated that his father's condition was much improved."

THE marriage of Ensign John E. Craven, U. S. N., to Miss Emily Henderson Barnard, eldest daughter of Fred'k G. Barnard, Esq., of Pittsford, N. Y., and granddaughter of the late Admiral Thomas T. Craven, U. S. N., which took place at Geneva, N. Y., Oct. 2, was one of the most brilliant events of the season. The ceremony was performed in Trinity P. E. Church by the Rector, the Rev. H. W. Nelson, Jr., D.D., assisted by the Rev. G. T. Le Bouthillier, of Pittsford, N. Y. The ushers were Mr. James Robie Kingsley, of Bath, N. Y., and Mr. F. H. Nelson; Mr. J. George Stacey, Jr., and Mr. Hamilton Schleffelin, of Geneva. The bridesmaids followed: Miss Evy Craven, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Lucy Craven, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Miss Lizzie Barnard and Miss Annie Barnard, with little Miss Margaret Barnard as Maid of Honor. At the chancel steps she was met by the groom, attended by his best man, Ensign Hetherington, U. S. N. A small informal reception was held at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. S. E. Smith, where the more intimate friends were allowed to give Ensign and Mrs. Craven their congratulations and good wishes. The young couple left on the evening train for the East, amid showers of rice and roses.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

CAPTAIN GEORGE H. COOK, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., who died suddenly of heart disease at Davids Island, N. Y. H., on the evening of Oct. 4, 1889, was an officer distinguished for his zeal and capability, and the energy with which he conducted the affairs of his department. He was born in New York Oct. 10, 1846. In 1864 he joined the 109th U. S. Colored Infantry as 1st lieutenant, was mustered out Feb. 13, 1865, and the next day appointed captain 8th U. S. Colored Artillery, and was mustered out March 10, 1866. For his faithful and meritorious services he received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel. In January, 1867, he was appointed 2d lieutenant 28th U. S. Infantry, transferred to the 19th Infantry in 1869, promoted 1st lieutenant Oct. 7, 1873, and from that date until February, 1882, served as regimental adjutant. On the 10th of February, 1882, he was appointed assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, and since October, 1883, has been on duty at Davids Island, where the results of his work, especially in the direction of better messing facilities for the enlisted men, have exacted much admiration. He leaves a widow and many friends to mourn his death, and the Service has to deplore the loss of one of its most efficient officers.

THE funeral of the late Major Asa P. Blunt, U. S. Army, took place at Manchester, N. H., on Sunday last. Although, at the request of the family, the funeral was non-military in character, there was ample public expression of the esteem in which the deceased officer was held. He was a prominent member of the Masonic Order and had a host of friends in Massachusetts and Vermont, the latter his native State, and whose 12th Regiment of Infantry Volunteers he commanded during a portion of the war, and gained volunteer brevets from lieutenant colonel to brigadier general.

ONE who served with the late Gen. S. D. Sturgis, U. S. A., many years ago, writes: "The circumstances in regard to his promotion to captain, 1st U. S. Cavalry, may not be generally known. In the



last days of January, 1855, a Mexican rode into Santa Fe and announced that a band of hostile Mesquero Apaches had attacked his ranch. Lieut. Sturgis, with a company of dragoons, was sent in pursuit. Their return was awaited anxiously, but all were relieved by their appearance the afternoon of the second day; horses and men were very much broken down, but no one hurt. Lieut. Sturgis's report was very satisfactory. In a ride of seventy miles he had overtaken the Indians, given them battle, killed and wounded several, and recovered every hoof without the loss of a man. It was the last day of the session of the Legislature, and the question was asked, 'Can't something be done for Sturgis?' The bill to raise two regiments of cavalry was before Congress, and a friend suggested the Legislature pass joint resolutions setting forth his services and asking the President to appoint him captain in one of them. Gov. Meriwether drew the resolutions; they were passed unanimously, sent to the Secretary's office, transcribed and certified, and, before midnight, dropped into the mail, with several personal letters. No other mail would leave under a month. Nothing was heard of the matter for three months, but at the end of that period the return Washington mail announced that Lieut. Sturgis had been promoted captain in the 1st Cavalry. In this way the 1st Dragoons lost a gallant officer and the 1st Cavalry gained one. It was a well merited promotion."

PROFESSOR JOSEPH E. NOURSE, U. S. N., retired, who died at Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 8, was born in Washington, April 17, 1819. From 1850 to 1864 he was professor of Ethics and English Studies in the Naval Academy, and in 1864 was commissioned Professor of Mathematics. He served at the Naval Observatory, in Washington, and at other stations until April 17, 1881, when he was retired. He represented the U. S. Government at the International Geographical Congress in Paris in 1875, and was the author of several works on scientific subjects.

A REMARKABLE career was closed by the death recently of Maj. John Carwardine, lord of the manor of Earle's Colne, Essex, Eng., and formerly of the U. S. Army. Before he succeeded to the estate, which has been in the hands of the Carwardine family for 200 years, Mr. Carwardine enlisted in the U. S. Army, and served during the war. Returning after the war to his birthplace, he at length succeeded to the priory estate, and made himself one of the most popular landlords in the country.

NORMAN W. WHEELER, who died October 7 at Brooklyn, in the early part of the war designed the engines and other machinery of the ill-fated double-turreted ironclad ram *Keokuk*, which sank during the first attack on Charleston. Later he designed the new transports built for the Government by the Cramps of Philadelphia.

DR. J. CAMPBELL SHORR, who died suddenly at San Francisco Oct. 1, was appointed an assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, Oct. 11, 1860, and resigned Sept. 3, 1864, to settle on the Pacific Coast. The *Alta* says: "He was one of the best-known physicians in this State and city, and a whole-souled and genial man."

MRS. ROWMAN, widow of Lieut.-Col. Alexander H. Bowman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 4. Col. Bowman died Nov. 11, 1865.

RICHARD M. HODGSON, who served from 1861 to 1866 as 3d assistant and 2d assistant engineer, U. S. Navy, died Oct. 3 in hospital at Hoboken, N. J.

GENERAL JOHN T. AVERILL, a distinguished officer of volunteers during the war, died at St. Paul, Oct. 3.

#### PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS, N. Y. NAVY YARD

A COMPREHENSIVE plan, involving an ultimate expenditure of \$10,000,000, has been proposed by a board, of which Rear Admiral Braine is president, for the improvement of the New York Navy-yard. The report, which will form a part of the Secretary of the Navy's annual report, contemplates the erection of a stone wall all around the cob dock, with great gates at the entrance to Whitney Basin, through which ships may pass and be closed in. Large borings, properly tubed, are to be put down through the bottom of the basin, with a view of getting a constant flow of artesian fresh water under the ships. Steel vessels, if this succeeds, may remain indefinitely in this basin without having their bottoms become foul, yet may be kept in constant readiness to be sent to sea on half a day's notice.

Another plan proposes to remove all the steam engines and boilers now in use and to substitute electricity supplied from a central station as the motive power for every operation that is required in all the shops, store houses, offices along the docks and in the construction and repair of ships. It is recommended that the old machine shop and pumping station near the head of the stone drydock be cleared of obsolete machinery and used for the central electrical plant. The entire yard is to be lighted from the same source, and it is proposed to have sufficient illuminating capacity at hand to avoid any delay in working on dark days and to render all night activity possible in case of emergency. A float dock for the landing of railroad trains from barges is to be erected. With this improvement big guns may be placed on cars at the Washington Navy-yard and run directly into any of the shops or houses of the Brooklyn yard. About five miles of additional railroad track is to be placed in the yard, rendering every nook and corner accessible to the trains, which, of course, will be moved by electricity. The lack of docking facilities is exhibited and the demand justified for at least four or five new drydocks. In proof of this attention is called to the fact that the Government is paying \$50,000 for every quarter of a knot over 19, and that if a vessel is the least bit foul she will soon lose a speed of several knots in a short time of salt water exposure. Big derricks are to be placed at all the docks. The completion of the boiler shop and erecting shop is urged. Enormous coal bins of some 16,000 tons capacity are provided to render the yard and ships independent of possible coal strikes and famines. A new gate is to be cut in the walls at the foot of Sands street and the Flushing avenue entrance improved. From the latter gate a new avenue is to be constructed to run past the head of the new wooden drydock down to the

Cob dock crossing the channel on a permanent bridge.

It is proposed to build a new marine guard house at the east gate, a spacious building with modern sanitary improvements and similar to the prison at Boston yard. In the upper story of this building there will be room for the offices and draughting room of the steam engineering department. All the timber sheds will be removed as worthless in these days of steel construction, and the material in them will be used in the improvements devised. A new central building is designed for offices for the commandant and captain of the yard, to include room for the pay office and pay clerks. The ship house at the foot of Main street is to be torn down and numerous minor changes made.

A huge basin will be excavated where the sawmill now stands, capable of holding four or five ships. It is to be used as a fitting out basin and will be surrounded on three sides by shops and derricks.

#### THE QUARTERS QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

ONE thing should be brought clearly to the surface in the pending discussion of the quarters question, namely, that all the hardships of the present method fall upon the lieutenants of the line—those who do the lion's share of real work among our officers, and who are least prepared to protect themselves against unfair discriminations.

It is especially true that the lieutenants of the line suffer under the present system with reference to the young doctors now streaming into the service annually. These young gentlemen enter the service directly from civil life as first lieutenants, and by law are captains in five years, while lieutenants of the line must pass through a preliminary service of several years, as cadets or non-commissioned officers, to secure the position of second lieutenant, and wait patiently the progress of promotion by seniority on an average of six to eight years as second lieutenants, and from eight to fifteen years as first lieutenants, before obtaining the grade of captain. Thus it happens that constant cases of unfair advantage are offered by the present rule to young doctors over old lieutenants of the line. Avoiding reference to actual cases that are familiar to all officers, the writer knows of a case in which a young doctor could have turned out of quarters a lieutenant of artillery who was in the service before the doctor was born; in another case the son of a lieutenant proposed to study medicine and in the course of five years could have turned his father out of quarters; in still another case the son of a doctor in one of our schools of application has within the last three years taken a course of lectures and it is understood will soon stand for examination for entrance into the service as a doctor; in five years time this young gentleman will be able to turn out of quarters gray-haired lieutenants of honorable service who have served with his father while the young man was still in knickerbockers. Every officer can cite almost numberless cases in illustration of the unfair relation the present system establishes between assistant surgeons and lieutenants of the line. This is further aggravated by the frequent changes of doctors, so that it is a rare thing that a year passes at any post without its case of humiliation for the line lieutenant. As staff lieutenants do not serve as a rule at posts and, when they happen to be on service have their quarters assigned, it is evident they are exempted from this hardship.

No one begrudges the doctors their good fortune in entering the Army as first lieutenants, or their rapid promotion to captaincy, but, it is submitted, that, inasmuch as they enjoy such marked advantages in this respect, their case is a special one when, in the matter of quarters, it works so much hardship to honorable officers of longer service, and, being thus of a special nature, it is proper to treat it in a special way.

Therefore, while it is hoped the Honorable Secretary of War will find it feasible to carry out his general plan of assignment of quarters, it is believed, in any event, that quarters should be permanently assigned to doctors at posts.

#### A LIEUTENANT OF OVER FIFTEEN YEARS SERVICE.

#### TRIAL OF CHARLESTON AND BALTIMORE.

THE following figures from the official reports of the engineers conducting the trial of the engines and machinery of the *Charleston* and *Baltimore* will be of interest to all engineers and many other of our naval readers:

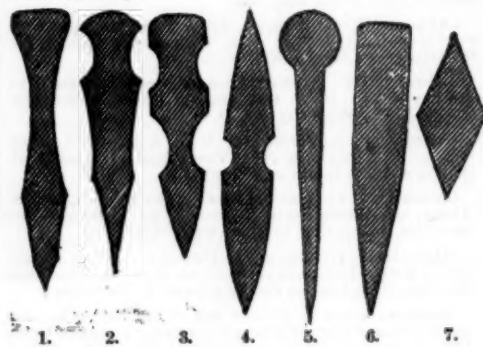
CHARLESTON.			
	Starboard.	Port.	
Steam pressure in boilers.....	91.4		
Steam pressure at engines.....	85.9	86.3	
Steam pressure at 1st receiver.....	23.8	23.5	
Vacuum.....	26.2	26.1	
Revolutions per minute.....	115.55	113.95	
I. H. P., H. P. cylinder.....	1426.61	1386.45	
I. H. P., L. P. cylinder.....	1532.92	1761.08	
Aggregate each main engine.....	3159.53	3156.53	
Aggregate I. H. P. and circ. pumps.....	73.73	62.43	
I. H. P. auxiliaries.....		92.53	
Speed.....		18.19	
Slip of propeller.....	8.69	7.75	
Total I. H. P. of engines.....		6066.16	
BALTIMORE.			
	Starboard.	Port.	
Steam pressure in boilers.....	123.2		
Air pressure in inches of water.....	1.66		
Steam pressure at engines.....	117.0	114.4	
Steam pressure at 1st receiver.....	35.7	49.4	
Steam pressure at 2d receiver.....	18.7	19.1	
Vacuum.....	23.75	24.95	
Revolutions per minute.....	118.1	118.0	
I. H. P., H. P. cylinder.....	1561.84	1520.23	
I. H. P., L. P. cylinder.....	1303.53	1273.93	
I. H. P., L. P. cylinder.....	1495.92	1522.85	
Aggregate each main engine.....	4461.28	4317.01	
Aggregate I. H. P. air and circ. pump.....	30.16	30.16	
I. H. P. auxiliaries.....		48.62	
Total I. H. P. of engines.....		8977.36	
Speed.....		19.575	
Slip of propeller.....	15.96	15.94	

#### Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The total membership of the Loyal Legion, July 31, 1889, was 5,937, of which 5,002 are of the 1st Class. Pennsylvania and New York run very close in the matter of membership, the former having 751 and the latter 775.

#### SECTIONAL VIEW OF DIFFERENT SWORDS.

We take these illustrations of the cross-sections of different sword-blades from an article on "Swords; their make, wear and causes of failure," by John G. King in an English paper called *Work*. No. 1 is a section of a cavalry sabre in use in the British Army; 2, the cavalry sabre best adapted for work; 3, infantry officer's sword; 4, presentation sword; 5, sword or cutlass often seen in armories; 6, heavy blade, devoid of strength; 7, Toledo rapier of 16th Century:



#### THE JEFFERSON BARRACKS INQUIRY.

THE court of inquiry, consisting of Lieut. Col. H. W. Lawton, I. G., and Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st U. S. Inf., organized at Jefferson Barracks, Oct. 1, to find out why so many men deserted from that depot during the past year.

The local press has to some extent prejudged the case and excited prejudice, but the findings of the court may be relied upon as the truth and nothing but the truth. Indeed Col. Lawton is quoted as saying: "I propose to make this inquiry as thorough as I possibly can. I want to get at the bottom facts and will spare no pains to reach that end. It is fortunate that as a court of inquiry we are clothed with all the power the President has to secure witnesses, books and papers, and we are only limited by the subject we are ordered to take testimony upon. No man need be afraid to give any testimony he may have on the subject, for if he has reasons why he should not speak publicly we will hear him privately."

The first witness called was Capt. T. J. Wint, 4th U. S. Cav. A despatch says: He admitted that a man was sent to the guard house for complaining about the insufficiency of food, and that a second similar complaint was justified on investigation. Capt. Louis H. Kucker, 9th Cav., was next. He said the clothing formerly issued was bad, and the laundry service had been poor, but had been reformed. The men were not instructed that they had the privilege of complaining to their commanding officer.

Specials to the New York *World* say: "Captain Wallace, of the 7th Cav., was the chief witness Oct. 3. He laid special stress on prison discipline, and the following occurred between him and the court:

"You speak of prison discipline. What do you mean? 'If a prisoner was drunk and insubordinate I would not hesitate to gag him or tie him up.' 'What authority have you for that?' 'Only custom, and I've seen it done ever since I've been in the Army.' 'That is all the authority you have?' 'Yes.'"

"Captains Wallace and Rucker entered a general denial of the alleged ill-treatment of prisoners, and when asked how they accounted for the large number of desertions, each replied: 'I can't say.'"

A despatch of Oct. 9 says: "The examination of sergeants failed utterly to rout the prosecution. The fact was developed that money was drawn from the company fund to furnish sergeants with extras at their mess. One sergeant, Chas. Monaghan, was caught in a point-blank lie. The post trader has been ordered not to sell the recruits any more liquor."

F. R. E. Woodward, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* reporter, who enlisted to obtain "points," gave testimony Oct. 4, and specified ill-treatment he had received at the hands of Sergeants Monaghan and O'Neil. He mentioned the non-commissioned officers who ran gambling games after pay day, and said that before pay day the sergeants went around asking men to take chances in raffles for cheap watches, and that the men understood that if they did not take chances they would be ill-treated. He further testified that in five cases of desertion he knew of the causes were ill-treatment by the non-commissioned officers and bad food. One boy, who enlisted as a minor, deserted because he could not stand the brutality of the non-coms. A captain's "dog robber" deserted, after admitting that his position was "soft," because he could not stand the treatment he received. The Post Surgeon, Major Caldwell, in his testimony, said: "The men who come here as recruits have no knowledge of what a soldier's life is. \* \* \* Nothing about here is like what he expected. He is disappointed and despondent." He thought, "A more kindly treatment of recruits on their reception at the barracks, enlargement of quarters and provision of some amusements would largely decrease desertions. The transition from civil to military life was too sudden for most men." Several officers testified as to complaint about the quality and sufficiency of the food, but these had not been to any great extent.

THE engagement once begun, he who is able to bring suddenly and unknown to the enemy, upon the most important points, an unexpected number of guns, is certain of success.—*Napoleon*.

ARTILLERY \* \* \* can extend its power beyond existing barriers by means of curved fire, and great as is its physical power, its moral effect is much greater; it is of all arms the least liable to panic, and reserves of men, horses, and ammunition, can be kept under cover till required.—*Jocelyn*.



## THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, *President and Commander-in-Chief.*

REDFIELD PROCTOR, *Secretary of War.*

G. O. 75, H. Q. A., Sept. 27, 1889.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War the attention of post and other military commanders is invited to paragraph 351 of the Regulations, which does not appear to have been strictly enforced at some military posts.

In addition to the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors ordered by paragraph 351, the authority heretofore granted post traders to sell light beer and wine is hereby restricted, exclusively, to sales in unbroken packages to officers and to canteens. Such sales to be in competition with other dealers in like articles.

II. Reports of inspecting officers, and endorsements thereon by superior commanders, under paragraphs 954, 955, and 956 of the Regulations, will set forth any violation of this order by post traders, and the remedies applied or required to stop it.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War the paragraphs of the Regulations numbered 328, 350, and 353 are amended to read as follows:

328. Canteens may be established at military posts for supplying the troops, at moderate prices, with such articles as may be deemed necessary for their use, entertainment, and comfort; also for affording them the requisite facilities for gymnastic exercises, billiards, and other proper games. The commanding officer may set apart for the purposes of the canteen any suitable rooms that can be spared, such rooms, whenever practicable, to be in the same building with the library or reading-rooms.

350. Post traders have the exclusive right to trade upon the reservation to which they are appointed; and no other person will be allowed to trade, peddle, or sell goods, by sample or otherwise, within the limits. This rule shall not be construed as prohibiting sales made by the canteen, or by producers of fresh fruits, vegetables, or dairy products, with the permission of the post commander.

353. For the privilege of trading, post traders shall pay, to the post treasurer, a tax, to be determined by the post council of administration, not exceeding in amount ten cents per month for every officer and enlisted man serving at the post.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 16, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, Oct. 5, 1889.

At his own request, and to take command of a battery, 1st Lieutenant Edwin St. J. Greble, 2d Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of the Division commander.

The Division Commander takes this occasion for the public recognition of Lieutenant Greble's four years of faithful service on his personal staff.

By command of Major-General Howard:

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 73, H. Q. A., Sept. 23, 1889.

Announces the enlargement of the military reservation of Fort Meade, Dakota Territory, and describes the same.

G. O. 13, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Sept. 12, 1889.

Publishes the results at the contest for places on the Division Rifle Team, held at Santa Cruz, Cal., Sept. 2, 3, 4 and 5, conducted by Lieut.-Col. I. D. De Russy, 14th Inf.: [already given in full in the JOURNAL.]

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

To enable him to comply with par. 6, S. O. 189, A. G. O., Lieut.-Col. H. Clay Wood, A. G. O., is relieved from duty at the Hdqrs. Dept. Dak. (G. O. 14, Oct. 1, D. Dak.)

Major Peter D. Vroom, I. G., will proceed to Fort Douglas on public business (S. O. 92, Sept. 30, D. Platte.)

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. F. H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., is in addition to his other duties assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in the Dept. of M. (G. O. 21, Oct. 7, Dept. M.)

Col. John G. Chandler, D. Q. M., is detailed as member of the Board of Survey convened by S. O. 21, Jan. 25, 1889, in place of Lieut.-Col. M. I. Ludington, relieved (S. O. Oct. 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, A. Q. M., Cheyenne, will proceed to Fort Sidney on public business (S. O. 95, Oct. 4, D. Platte.)

In consequence of a desire expressed by the widow of Major Asa P. Blunt, that the funeral should be of a non-military character, the telegraphic order to the C. O. Fort Warren to send one commissioned officer and eight enlisted men to Manchester, N. H., to assist at the funeral is revoked (S. O. 228, Oct. 7, Div. A.)

Leave for 20 days to take effect about Oct. 1, is granted Major A. S. Kimball, Q. M. (S. O. 97, Sept. 27, D. Ariz.)

The C. O. Dept. of Arizona will grant a furlough for four months, to Post Q. M. Sergt. Lewis A. Hoyt, Fort Thomas, A. T. (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service, Oct. 4, by operation of law, of Col. Amos Beckwith, A. C. G. S., under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Col. Beckwith will repair to his home (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Chas. Hay, C. S., Denver, will proceed to Greeley, Col., and return, for the purpose of inspecting potatoes to be delivered under contract (S. O. 143, Sept. 30, Dept. M.)

Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, chief C. S., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 141, Sept. 21, D. Columbia.)

Comy. Sergt. Thomas Keshan, recently tried at Fort Marcy, N. M., for improper collusion with the beef contractor, has been acquitted.

## Pay Department.

The troops will be paid, to include muster of Sept. 30, as follows: At the Leavenworth Military Prison and the Ord. Dept. at Fort Leavenworth by Col. W. A. Rucker, asst. paymr.-gen.; at the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and St. Louis Powder Depot at Jefferson Bks. by Major C. L. Wilson, paymr.; at Fort Logan, Col., by Major D. N. Bash, paymr.; at Fort Leavenworth, Riley and Hays, by Maj. G. R. Smith, paymr. (S. O. 142, Sept. 28, Dept. M.)

Upon completion of payments assigned him, Maj. G. R. Smith, paymr., will proceed from Fort Hays to Camp Schofield, I. T., and pay the troops (S. O. 144, Oct. 2, Dept. Mo.)

The troops will be paid on muster to Sept. 30 as follows:

By Major G. E. Glenn, paymr., at San Diego Bks.; by Major W. M. Maynadier, paymr., at Forts Marcy, Union and Wingate; at Forts Grant, Bowie, Huachuca and Lowell, by Major A. S. Towar, paymr. (S. O. 98, Sept. 30, D. Ariz.)

## Medical Department.

Capt. Wm. R. Steinmetz, asst. surg., will report, Oct. 21, to the Medical Board in N. Y. City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. Capt. J. C. Merrill is relieved from duty as a member of the Board during the examination (S. O., Oct. 10, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Charles T. Alexander, surg., is detailed a member of the retiring board at Vancouver Bks., vice Col. Basil Norris, surg., relieved (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, to take effect about Nov. 1, is granted Capt. Benjamin Munday, asst. surg. (S. O., Oct. 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about Oct. 15, is granted Capt. Edward C. Carter, asst. surg. (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Col. Andrew K. Smith, surg., is extended 21 days on surgeon's certificate (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. D. W. Barry is relieved from duty at Camp Sheridan and will report at Dept. Hdqrs. (S. O. 114, Oct. 2, D. Dak.)

Col. Chas. Page, asst. surg.-gen., medical director, will inspect the Medical Department at Camp Schofield, I. T.; Forts Lyon, Lewis, Logan and Hays (S. O. 144, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William P. Kendall, asst. surg., Fort D. A. Russell, to take effect about Oct. 3, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 93, Oct. 3, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month to take effect about Oct. 17, is granted 1st Lieut. Jefferson D. Poindexter, asst. surg., Camp Poplar River (S. O. 113, Sept. 30, D. Dakota.)

Leave for one month is granted A. A. Surg. C. A. Sewell, to take effect about Oct. 1 (S. O. 98, Sept. 30, D. Ariz.)

The C. O. Fort Columbus will relieve Pvt. Henry Lubeck, act. hosp. steward, from temporary duty and direct him to return to Fort Wadsworth (S. O. 230, Oct. 9, Div. A.)

Pvt. Herman Erpenbeck, act. hosp. steward, Fort Monroe, Va., is transferred to Fort Omaha (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. George W. Muller, Hospital Corps, Angel Island, will be sent for temporary duty to Benicia Bks. (S. O. 85, Sept. 28, D. Cal.)

## Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The resignation of Capt. Eugene Griffin, C. E., is accepted, to take effect about Oct. 5, 1889 (S. O., Oct. 10, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, O. D., will proceed to the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., on official business (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Marcus W. Lyon, O. D., will inspect ord. and ord. stores at Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 93, Oct. 2, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Douglas A. Howard, O. D., is relieved from duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and will proceed to Providence, R. I., and take station there as assistant to Capt. Andrew H. Russell, O. D., for duty in connection with the manufacture of guns by the Builders' Iron Foundry, for the O. D. (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. C. W. Whipple, chief ordnance officer, will proceed to Camp Schofield, I. T. (S. O. 143, Sept. 30, Dept. M.)

Capt. John G. Butler, O. D., will proceed to the works of the King Powder Company, Cincinnati, on official business in connection with the inspection of gunpowder (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

## THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brislin.

Hdqs. B. D. E. G. and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and L, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F. and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; K, Camp Sheridan, Kas.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Peter E. Traub (S. O., Oct. 10, H. Q. A.)

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdqs. B. E. H. I. and M, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Lieut.-Col. John Green will proceed, on or before Nov. 1, to Columbus, O., at which place he is authorized to await retirement (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs. C, E. and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G. and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; J and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; F, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Henry W. Wessels, Jr. (S. O. 95, Oct. 1, D. Tex.)

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs. E. and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F. I. and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McPherson, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; G, San Carlos, Ariz.

Major Michael Cooney will proceed from Fort Verde to Fort Huachuca and take station (S. O. 97, Sept. 27, D. Ariz.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on the return of Capt. Allen Smith to duty with his troop, is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 97, Oct. 2, Div. P.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Samuel Reber, Fort Myer, is extended seven days (S. O. 228, Oct. 7, Div. A.)

Sergt. Pierce O'Connors, for drunkenness on guard at Fort Huachuca, has been reduced, and \$30 of his pay will be held until discharge.

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs. B, C, G. and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F. and J, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. W. E. Almy will report for duty to the commandant of the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 142, Sept. 28, Dept. M.)

Major E. V. Sumner, Inspector Small Arms Prac-

tice, will proceed to Camp Schofield, I. T. (S. O. 143, Sept. 30, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. W. E. Almy is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 144, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

## 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, recruiting officer, Chicago, is authorized to visit the recruiting rendezvous at Milwaukee (S. O. 198, Sept. 28, Rec. Ser.)

## 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Kough, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

Major Samuel S. Sumner, A. I. G., will proceed on public business to Cayuse Station, Umatilla Indian Reservation (S. O. 116, Sept. 25, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Argalus G. Hennisee, Fort Meade (S. O. 114, Oct. 2, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Farrand Sayre is relieved from duty as member of G. C.-M. and appointed J.-A., vice 2d Lieut. Stephen L. H. Slocum, relieved (S. O. 115, Oct. 4, D. Dak.)

## 9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdqs. B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Matthias W. Day, Q. M., Fort Robinson, will proceed to Pine Ridge Agency, Oct. 5, and make a thorough inspection of cattle offered for delivery (S. O. 92, Sept. 30, D. Platte.)

## 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs. A, B, H. and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, S. M.; C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

Leave for one month, from the date of his relief from recruiting service, is granted Capt. William B. Kennedy (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

## 1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs. A, C, D, E, H, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Mason, Cal.; G and M, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Canby, Wash. T.

## 2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs. C, G. and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trombull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

## 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs. A, C, E, F, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G. and I, Ft. Henry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

## 4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs. A, C, D, E, G, K, L, and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J, Jackson Bks., La.

The C. O. Fort McPherson, Ga., will cause the troops to take part in the opening exercises of the Piedmont Exposition at Atlanta on Oct. 7 (S. O. 227, Oct. 5, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort McPherson is authorized to cause his post quartermaster to hire the regulation allowance of quarters for one major (S. O. 227, Oct. 5, Div. A.)

Capt. Frederick Fuger is authorized to be absent from Fort McPherson for a sufficient length of time to enable him to be at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9, to give certain testimony in the matter of the location of the monument of the 72d Penn. Vols. at Gettysburg (S. O. 227, Oct. 5, Div. A.)

So much of S. O. 216 and 218, as relates to 1st Lieut. Harry R. Anderson, is modified so as to direct that officer to report at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, for duty on Oct. 13 (S. O. 228, Oct. 7, Div. A.)

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Chas. D. Palmer, from Bat. K to Bat. G; 2d Lieut. John T. Martin, from Bat. G to Bat. K (S. O., Oct. 7, H. Q. A.)

## 5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs. E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

2d Lieut. Sidney S. Jordan is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus (S. O. 228, Oct. 7, Div. A.)

## 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. B, E, F, G. and H, Angel Island, Cal.; A, D. and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and I, Benicia Bks., Cal.

The detachment of Co. B at Fort Gaston, Cal., excepting Pvt. McCarthy, is relieved from duty there, and will be sent to join the company at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 87, Oct. 2, D. Cal.)

## 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Edward R. Christian, Fort Omaha, is extended twenty-three days, owing to serious illness in his immediate family, with permission to apply, if necessary, for further extension (S. O. 94, Oct. 3, D. Platte.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, Fort Omaha (S. O. 94, Oct. 3, D. Platte.)

## 3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs. A, D, E, G, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, D. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank P. Avery, Fort Snelling (S. O. 114, Oct. 2, D. Dak.)

## Col. Edwin C. Mason will proceed from Fort Snell-



ing to Fort Meade to make the annual inspection of the companies of his regiment (S. O. 115, Oct. 4, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. James T. Dean, Fort Snelling (S. O. 115, Oct. 4, D. Dak.)

Capt. William Krause will report to Col. Charles Sutherland, Surg., president Army Retiring Board, Governor's Island, for examination by the Board (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

#### 6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs. and G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.; H, Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., will proceed on public business to the camp of instruction near Fort Grant (S. O. 97, Sept. 27, D. Ariz.)

#### 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., B, D, F, and G, Ft. Logan, Colo.; C and E, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Henry B. Freeman will relieve Capt. Charles B. Hall, 19th Inf., in charge of the recruiting rendezvous in St. Paul, and branch rendezvous at Minneapolis (S. O. 198, Sept. 28, Rec. Ser.)

#### 8th Infantry, Colonel August Y. Kautz.

Hdqs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

2d Lieut. Wilds P. Richardson, Fort Niobrara, will proceed to Rosebud Agency, Dak., and make a thorough inspection of cattle offered for delivery under contract (S. O. 95, Oct. 4, D. Platte.)

#### 9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Major Richard Comba will proceed from Whipple Barracks to Fort Verde and take station (S. O. 97, Sept. 27, D. Ariz.)

The leave granted Capt. James Regan is extended one month (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

#### 10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., D, and I, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; K, Ft. Supply, I. T.; A and E, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; G, Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The telegraphic instructions to the C. O. Fort Lyon, directing 2d Lieut. Charles Crawford to join his company at Oklahoma City, are confirmed (S. O. 142, Sept. 28, Dep. M.)

1st Lieut. E. H. Plummer, R. Q. M., is relieved from further duty required by S. O. 8. Any subsistence stores, property, or funds for which Lieut. Plummer may be accountable as A. C. C. S., Dist. of New Mexico, will be transferred to the A. C. S., Fort Marcy (S. O. 98, Sept. 30, D. Ariz.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Clay is extended two months (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

The Kansas City Times, having said the transfer of Lieut. Van Vleet from Co. F, 10th Inf., to D of the same regiment, because the latter had not a single officer on duty with it, indicates a lack of carelessness on the part of the War Department in making selections of officers for special details, the inference being that the transfer kept Lieut. Van Vleet in New Mexico and prevented him coming to Fort Leavenworth with Co. F, the regimental commander, Col. Douglass, writes: "I alone am responsible for the transfer which was made on my recommendation without the knowledge of Lieut. Van Vleet and while he was absent from the post. Lieut. Van Vleet was not consulted in the matter and whether he liked or disliked my action was neither known nor considered by me, nor would it have affected the result. It was certainly compulsory with him. One of my companies by recent orders was deprived of all its officers and this decided me to recommend, under paragraph 43, Army Regulations, Lieut. Van Vleet's transfer to that company as an excellent officer to command it. The fact of Co. F going to Leavenworth had nothing whatever to do with the case. These are the facts. Any one who knows Lieut. Van Vleet or has served with him knows he is not the man to shirk duty or seek 'soft places.' I am proud to say I know of no officer of the 10th Infantry who is."

#### 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Leave for fifteen days on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. E. L. Loveridge, Fort Niagara (S. O. 227, Oct. 5, Div. A.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. George K. Sanderson, Fort Ontario (S. O. 229, Oct. 8, Div. A.)

Capt. William Hoffman will report to Col. Charles Sutherland, Surg., president Army Retiring Board, Governor's Island, for examination by the Board (S. O., Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

#### 12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Lieut.-Col. William F. Drum, A. I. G., will proceed on inspection service to Forts Pembina, Fottin, Buford, Camp Poplar River, Forts Assiniboine and Shaw, and Helena (S. O. 112, Sept. 28, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Capt. Hugh G. Brown, Fort Yates (S. O. 112, Sept. 28, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 10, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Daniel E. McCarthy, Fort Bennett (S. O. 114, Oct. 2, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, Fort Yates (S. O. 114, Oct. 2, D. Dak.)

So much of S. O. 230 as relates to 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Smith is amended to read: 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Smith will report at the expiration of his present sick leave to the C. O. Columbus Barracks for duty (S. O., Oct. 7, H. Q. A.)

#### 13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqs., B, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I and G, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.

1st Lieut. C. S. Hall, having completed the duty assigned him in Orders 168, Fort Sill, will return to his station (S. O. 143, Sept. 30, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. James Fortnace is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 144, Oct. 2, Dept. M.)

#### 14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. F. F. Eastman is designated recruiting officer at Vancouver Barracks during the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. R. T. Yeatman, Adj. (S. O. 115, Sept. 28, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Stephen J. Mulhall will report to Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon, president Retiring Board at Vancouver Barracks, for examination by the Board (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. C. A. Johnson is extended ten days (S. O., Oct. 10, H. Q. A.)

#### 15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Col. Robert E. A. Crofton will proceed from Fort Buford to Forts Pembina and Randall to make the annual inspection of the companies of his regiment (S. O. 113, Sept. 30, D. Dak.)

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. Samuel A. Newgent, Co. F, Fort Buford (S. O. 115, Oct. 4, D. Dak.)

#### 16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F, and K, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

1st Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, Fort Douglas, is detailed as A. Q. M., and will proceed to Ogden, Utah, and relieve Capt. Charles A. Allgood, M. S. K., of his duties at that place (S. O. 92, Sept. 30, D. Platte.)

Capt. Clayton Hale, now in Omaha, will return to Fort Douglas (S. O. 94, Oct. 3, D. Platte.)

#### 17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, Q. M., left sick at Fort Robinson upon the breaking up of Camp George Crook, having been pronounced able to travel, will return to Fort D. A. Russell (S. O. 91, Sept. 27, D. Platte.)

#### 18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 16, is granted Major George K. Brady (S. O. 100, Oct. 7, Div. M.)

#### 19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., A, E, G, H, I, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D and F, Ft. Davis, Tex.; B and C, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

Capt. Charles B. Hall, upon being relieved from charge of the rendezvous at St. Paul and branch rendezvous at Minneapolis, will proceed to join his company (S. O. 198, Sept. 28, Rec. Ser.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward B. Ives is extended two months (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

We are indebted to Sergt. Major Max Magen, 19th Inf., for a "Roster of Non-commissioned Officers," dated Oct. 1. Some of the 1st sergeants and sergeants are veterans in their positions.

#### 20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A, Ft. Maxlinia, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave for two days granted Col. Elwell S. Otis is extended twenty-eight days (S. O. 112, Sept. 28, D. Dak.)

#### 21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A, C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F, and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich, Adj., Fort Sidney, to take effect Oct. 5 (S. O. 93, Oct. 2, D. Platte.)

#### 23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Major Samuel Ovenshine will inspect medical property at Fort Porter, for which Capt. Louis M. Maus, Asst. Surg., is responsible (S. O. 228, Oct. 7, Div. A.)

#### 25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., G, H, I, and K, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B, C, E, and F, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A and D, Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. George Andrews, Adj., is detailed for recruiting service at Fort Missoula, vice 1st Lieut. R. H. R. Loughborough, relieved (S. O. 112, Sept. 28, D. Dak.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about Oct. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas H. McGuire, Fort Missoula (S. O. 114, Oct. 2, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Harry A. Leonbauer, Fort Snelling, is relieved from further duty in connection with the Division rifle competition and will rejoin his station, Fort Custer (S. O. 115, Oct. 4, D. Dak.)

Adj. 2d Lieut. Charles Young, 10th Cav., is transferred to the 25th Inf., and his appointment as a 2d Lieutenant, as of Oct. 4, to fill a vacancy in the 25th Inf., is announced. He will report, at the expiration of his graduating leave, for duty with his company—A, Fort Custer (S. O., Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 128.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Oct. 5, 1889.

#### PROMOTIONS.

William M. Alexander, of Iowa, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, Oct. 4, 1889, vice Elderkin, promoted.

1st Lieutenant George S. Hoyt, 18th Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, Oct. 5, 1889, vice Blunt, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Henry B. Osgood, 3d Artillery, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, Oct. 5, 1889, vice Penrose, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieutenant Delamere Skerrett, 2d Artillery, to be 2d Lieutenant 1st Artillery, Sept. 30, 1889, vice Johnson, resigned.

Additional 2d Lieutenant Charles Young, 25th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, Oct. 4, 1889, vice Webster, transferred to the 6th Infantry.

#### PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant Colonel George Bell, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Colonel, Oct. 4, 1889, vice Beckwith, retired from active service.

Major Michael P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary General of Sub-

sistence with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Oct. 4, 1889, vice Bell, promoted.

Captain Asa P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major, Sept. 30, 1889 (since deceased), vice Hoyt, retired from active service.

Captain Charles B. Penrose, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major, October 4, 1889, vice Small, promoted.

Captain James H. Lord, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major, Oct. 4, 1889, vice Blunt, deceased.

1st Lieutenant Anthony W. Vogdes, Regimental Quartermaster 5th Artillery, to be Captain, Oct. 1, 1889, vice Roemer, retired from active service.

#### RETIREMENTS.

Colonel Amos Beckwith, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, October 4, 1889 (act June 30, 1882).

Major Charles H. Hoyt, Quartermaster, Sept. 30, 1889 (act June 30, 1882).

Captain Paul Roemer, 5th Artillery, Oct. 1, 1889, at his own request, having served over 30 years (section 1243, Revised Statutes).

#### TRANSFERS.

2d Lieutenant Frank D. Webster, from the 25th Infantry to the 6th Infantry, Oct. 3, 1889.

Additional 2d Lieutenant Charles Young, from the 10th Cavalry to the 25th Infantry, October 4, 1889.

#### CASUALTIES.

Major Asa P. Blunt, Quartermaster, died October 4, 1889, at Manchester, N. H.

Captain George H. Cook, Assistant Quartermaster, died October 4, 1889, at Davids Island, New York.

2d Lieutenant Ben Johnson, 1st Artillery, resigned September 30, 1889.

2d Lieutenant Edward V. Stockham, 17th Infantry, resigned September 30, 1889.

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Omaha, Neb., Oct. 7. Detail: Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Major James S. Casey, 17th Inf.; Major Daniel W. Benham, 7th Inf.; Major Edgar R. Kellogg, Capt. William S. Worth and Clarence M. Bailey, 8th Inf.; Capt. Thomas E. Rose, 10th Inf.; Capt. William M. Van Horn, 17th Inf.; Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf.; Capt. Daniel T. Wells, 8th Inf.; Capt. Patrick Cusack, Martin B. Hughes, and Clarence A. Stedman, 9th Cav., and Capt. P. Henry Ray, A. J.-A., J. A. (S. O. 91, Sept. 27, D. Platte.)

At Fort Meade, Dak., Oct. 7. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John K. Mizner, 3d Cav.; Major George E. Head, 3d Inf.; Capt. Almond B. Wells and Argalus G. Hennisee, 8th Cav.; Capt. John P. Thompson, 3d Inf.; Capt. Richard A. Williams and 2d Lieut. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Chase W. Kennedy and Omar Bundy, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. DeRosey C. Cabell and Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Ernesto V. Smith, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ellwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Stephen L'H. Slocum, 8th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 113, Sept. 30, D. Dak.)

At Fort Clark, Tex., Oct. 4. Detail: Col. Albert G. Brackett, Major George A. Purington, Capt. Oscar Elting, 1st Lieut. Franklin O. Johnson, Q. M., Parker W. West, and Tyree R. Rivers, and 2d Lieut. George T. Langhorne, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, Adj., 3d Cav., J. A. (S. O. 95, Oct. 1, D. Tex.)

At Fort Omaha, Neb., Oct. 8. Detail: Major Edmund Butler, Capt. Aboer Haines, Jr., James Utio, Luther S. Ames, and Augustus R. Egbert, 1st Lieut. Sidney E. Clark, William J. Turner, William R. Abercrombie, and John S. Mallory, 2d Lieut. Virgil J. Brumbaek, Thomas H. Wilson, James M. Armsmith, and Harry E. Wilkins, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edmund K. Webster, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 94, Oct. 3, D. Platte.)

At Fort Washakie, Wyo., Oct. 10. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Andrew S. Burt, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Mason, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Muir, Lucius L. Durfee, and William R. Dashiell, 17th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Harry J. Trout, 9th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 94, Oct. 3, D. Platte.)

At Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 10. Detail: Major Louis H. Carpenter, 8th Cav.; Major Robert H. White, Surg.; Capt. George S. Anderson, 8th Cav.; Capt. James Parker, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Baird and 2d Lieut. Barrington K. West, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, 4th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 228, Oct. 7, Div. A.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., Oct. 9. Detail: Major G. W. Baird, Pay Dept.; Major William Sinclair, 2d Art.; Capt. George McCreery, Asst. Surg.; Capt. John C. Scantling and Asst. C. Taylor, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. William S. Peirce, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 228, Oct. 7, Div. A.)

#### Army Boards.

In connection with the recent death of Major Asa P. Blunt, Q. M., a Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. J. J. Clague, C. S.; Capt. John C. Scantling and 2d Lieut. William S. Peirce, 2d Art., will meet at the Q. M. Depot, Boston, Mass., Oct. 7, to take the action directed in par. 55, A. R., 1889 (S. O. 227, Oct. 5, Div. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay and Robert M. Rogers, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Wilmet E. Ellis, 5th Art., will meet at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., Oct. 9, to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of certain articles of C. and G. E. shipped by 1st Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art., from Fisher's Island to the Depot Quartermaster, New York City (S. O. 229, Oct. 8, Div. A.)

Leather Gauntlets—For enlisted men, found defective, should be forwarded to the Q. M. G. O., as it is in the interest of economy to re-use them. (Letter Q. M. G. O., Sept. 20, 1889.)

#### CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The camp established Sept. 15, near Fort Grant, Arizona, has been in successful operation, and will come to a close on Oct. 15. General Grierson is quite satisfied with results.

The camp at Cayuse Station, Umatilla Indian Reservation, Department of the Columbia, Sept. 25, has also had a successful season.

Camp Schofield, on Chillicothe Creek, Department of the Missouri, so carefully planned for by General Merritt, has been energetically conducted, and now draws to a close.

These three are the last of the large camps of the season of 1889.

Of the Department encampment, Missouri, the Kansas City Times says: "Major Whit-side, 7th Cavalry, an enthusiastic veteran in the Service, thinks the encampment next year will be at Fort Riley, unless Congress should yield to the solicitations of the people and purchase from the Indians a tract of land twenty miles square for a permanent camp ground. No better site could be selected."



## BREAKING UP CAMP SCHOFIELD, I. T.

G. O. 22, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Missouri, in the field, Camp Schofield, I. T., Oct. 8, 1889, directs that on Monday, Oct. 14, the Camp of Instruction, Camp Schofield, I. T., be broken up and the following movements of troops take place: Co. E, 10th Inf., will proceed by rail to Villa Grove, Col., thence by marching to Crawford, Col. Troops A, E, F, and H, 5th Cav., and detachments of Indian scouts, will march to their proper stations, viz: Fort Supply and Elliott. Major H. C. Cook, with Cos. H and I, 13th Inf., will march to Kiowa, Kas., thence by rail to their respective stations, viz: Fort Supply and Elliott. Light Bat. F, 2d Art., will march to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Co. E, 13th Inf., with transportation belonging to Fort Gibson, I. T., will march to that post, thence by rail to Little Rock Barracks, Ark. Co. D, 7th Inf., and Co. F, 13th Inf., will proceed by rail via Emporia, Kas., to their proper stations; the former to Fort Logan, Col., and the latter to Fort Riley, Kas. Col. J. F. Wade, with Major Gerald Russell, headquarters and Troops B, C, G and K, 5th Cav., and detachments of Indian scouts from Fort Reno, will march to that post. Col. J. W. Forsyth, with regimental headquarters and Bacon's and Whitely's battalions of the 7th Cav., and Major E. B. Williston with the artillery from Fort Riley, will march to that post. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Carlton, with Major T. A. Baldwin and Troops F, H, and K, 7th Cav., and D and L, 5th Cav., will march to Fort Sill, I. T. Lieut.-Col. Simon Snyder will proceed to camp at Oklahoma City, I. T., and there take station. Co. D, 18th Inf., at Fort Hays, Kas., and Co. F, 18th Inf., at Fort Lyon, Col., and Co. I, 18th Inf., at Fort Gibson, I. T., will proceed by rail to Fort Clark, Tex. Major G. K. Brady with headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, E, G, H and K, 18th Inf., will proceed by rail to Fort Clark, Tex. The following assignment of medical officers is made to meet the movement of troops herein prescribed: Capt. C. N. B. Macauley, asst. surg., with the column of cavalry returning to Fort Supply and Elliott, and then proceed to his proper station—Fort Leavenworth, Kas. A. A. Surg. Walter Whitney, will accompany Major Cook's battalion of infantry to Kiowa, Kas., and then report at Camp at Guthrie, I. T., for duty. 1st Lieut. B. L. Ten Eyck, asst. surg., will return with Light Bat. F, 2d Art., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. A. A. Surg. F. S. Dewey will march with Co. E, 13th Inf., to Fort Gibson, I. T., upon completion of which duty he will proceed to the Camp at Oklahoma City, I. T., for duty. Capt. J. Van R. Hoff, asst. surg., will accompany the troops from Fort Riley on their return march. Capt. B. D. Taylor, asst. surg., will accompany the troops from Fort Reno and Sill on their return march. 1st Lieut. R. R. Bull, asst. surg., will accompany the Hdqrs. and companies of the 18th Inf. under command of Major Brady, to Fort Clark, Texas, upon completion of which duty he will return to Fort Riley, Kas. The following non-commissioned officers of the Hospital Corps will accompany the troops on their return march, viz: To Fort Crawford: Act. Hospl. Steward E. M. Green, upon completion of which duty he will proceed to Fort Lewis, Col., for duty. To Fort Riley: Hospl. Steward Wm. Roberts and one acting hospital steward. To Fort Sill, via Fort Reno: One hospital steward.

## RECRUITING SERVICE.

S. O. 200, Oct. 1, 1889, Headquarters Recruiting Service, announces the following assignments and changes:

Lieut.-Col. William H. Jordan, 19th Inf., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, relieving Major Wm. L. Kellogg, 19 Inf. Lieut.-Col. Daingerfield Parker, 20th Inf., to David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, and assume command of that depot, relieving Lieut.-Col. Frederick Mears, 4th Inf. Maj. Reuben F. Bernard, 8th Cav., to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and assume command of that depot. Capt. Albert B. Knuffman, 8th Cav., to St. Louis, Missouri, and relieve Capt. James N. Morgan, 24th Inf. Captain Samuel T. Hamilton, 2d Cav., to 333 South Sharp street, Baltimore, Md., and relieve Capt. Eli L. Huggins, 2d Cav. Capt. Henry M. Kendall, 6th Cav., to Boston, Mass., and relieve Capt. J. Miller, 2d Inf. Capt. Charles L. Cooper, 10th Cav., to Newark, N. J., and relieve 1st Lieut. William H. Carter, 6th Cav. 1st Lieut. James Lockett, 4th Cav., to Detroit, Mich., and relieve Capt. Wm. B. Kennedy, 10th Cav. Capt. John H. Patterson, 20th Inf., to Albany, N. Y., and relieve Capt. Paul Harwood, 20th Inf. Capt. J. Milton Thompson, 24th Inf., to Providence, R. I., and relieve 1st Lieut. James A. Hutton, 8th Inf. Capt. Charles R. Paul, 18th Inf., to 109 West street, New York City, and relieve Capt. Wm. H. Bisbee, 4th Inf. Capt. Gregory Barrett, 10th Inf., to Wheeling, West Virginia, and relieve Captain Allen Smith, 4th Cav. Capt. Abner Haines, Jr., 2d Inf., to Cincinnati, Ohio, and relieve Capt. James M. Ropes, 8th Cav. Capt. Geo. S. Wilson, 12th Inf., will proceed to Columbus Bks., Ohio, for duty. 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf., will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and relieve Capt. Benjamin H. Rogers, 13th Inf., who will proceed to Camden, N. J., and relieve 1st Lieut. Chas. B. Heyl, 23d Inf.; the latter will join his company. 1st Lieut. John McAdams, 2d Inf., will proceed to 356 South State street, Chicago, Ill., and relieve Capt. Frederick W. Thibaut, 6th Inf. Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter, 14th Inf., will proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, and relieve 1st Lieut. John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf., who will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., and relieve Capt. John Drum, 10th Inf. 1st Lieut. Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. 1st Lieutenant George B. Walker, 6th Inf., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. 1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, 8th Inf., will proceed to Augusta, Ga., and relieve 1st Lieut. Robert A. Lovell, 14th Inf. 1st Lieut. Alexander McClellan, 19th Inf., will proceed to David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, for duty. The following named officers, when relieved by officers of the new detail, will join their troops: Capt. Wm. B. Kennedy, 10th Cav., Detroit, Mich.; Eli L. Huggins, 2d Cav., Baltimore, Md.; Allen Smith, 4th Cav., Wheeling, West Va.; James M. Ropes, 8th Cav., Cincinnati, Ohio; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Carter, 6th Cav., Newark, N. J.; 1st Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty on recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and will join his troop. The following named officers, when relieved by officers of the new detail, will join their companies, viz: Capt. Harry C. Egbert, 12th Inf., Columbus

Barracks, Ohio; Wm. H. Bisbee, 4th Inf., 109 West street, New York City; James N. Morgan, 24th Inf., St. Louis, Missouri; James Miller, 2d Infantry, Boston, Mass.; John Drum, 10th Inf., Buffalo, N. Y.; Paul Harwood, 20th Inf., Albany, N. Y.; Frederick W. Thibaut, 6th Inf., Chicago, Ill.; Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf., David's Island, N. Y. H.; Benj. C. Lockwood, 23d Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio; 1st Lieut. Robert A. Lovell, 14th Inf., Augusta, Ga.; James A. Hutton, 8th Inf., Providence, R. I.; 1st Lieut. Wm. M. Williams, 19th Inf., is relieved from duty on recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will join his company. 1st Lieut. Laurence D. Tyson, 9th Inf., is relieved from duty on recruiting service at David's Island, New York Harbor, and will join his company.

## TARGET PRACTICE.

COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., in concluding an interesting and exhaustive resumé of target practice in the Department of the Platte, during the past season, refers to his voluntary relinquishment of the position as Inspector of Small Arms Practice and says: In severing these associations I do so with many regrets, and with the full appreciation that the successes and progress made by the Dept. Platte in rifle practice for the last four years is due to the indefatigable work, zeal and enthusiasm of those officers and enlisted men who have aided in this work. It has been my good fortune to be thus assisted, and in having for my commanders Generals Howard, Crook and Brooke, soldiers who on the field of battle have learned the value of rifle efficiency—and to them and others I am indebted for cordial encouragement and assistance in the performance of my duties.

Colonel Henry believes no change should be made in the present system, but adds: In the past much interest has been shown and good done by our competitions, which, however, educate only one man of a troop or company. Now that target practice has extended so much more, it might be well to change our system of competitions, giving the medals to the ten best men in the two organizations competing, and they forming the team. We may have lower figures by this system, but the after results would be better. That distinguished marksmen of the cavalry, who are ineligible for competitions, be allowed to compete at least once in the revolver competition, and that to obtain better results, which can not now be attained for want of time during the carbine practice, the season for pistol practice should be made a separate month from that for the carbine.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The *Chronicle* of Sept. 26, has an excellent illustrated article on the Presidio and what is taking place in the way of improvements, etc. When certain work is completed there will be afforded to the people of San Francisco and the strangers within her gates one of the finest drives in the world.

It is quite lively at the Presidio just now, and there are more troops in garrison than in several years, the whole number amounting to over 650 men. The excellent administrative ability of Colonel L. L. Langdon, 1st U. S. Artillery, however, keeps everything going like clockwork. The troops never looked better and the grounds were never in finer condition than now.

The *San Francisco Report*, referring to a recent inspection and review says: The troops at the Presidio are a well drilled, well-seasoned and thoroughly serviceable force, which any city in the world might be glad to know was stationed in its suburbs and at its service.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## WEST POINT, N. Y.

OCTOBER 9, 1889.

In the midst of busy preparations for the ceremonies of Thursday, Oct. 2, the post was saddened by the death of Cadet Malony, which occurred at the hospital at 6.30 p. m. on Sunday, Sept. 29. Cadet Malony was a member of the present 2d Class. His illness had been long and serious, he having been obliged to remain for a week or more at the post last summer, when his class left on furlough. Since his return to the post he had not left the hospital. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon at 3.30 at the post chapel. The pall-bearers, Cadets Ely, Horne, Jenks, Echols, Drew and Whitman, were classmates of the deceased cadet. The corps of cadets and the officers of the post marched to the station to the exquisite strains of Chopin's funeral march. The scene was very impressive. The remains were taken to Kent, Ohio, for interment.

Among recent visitors have been Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, who arrived at the post on Saturday, Sept. 25, in Mr. Stillman's yacht *Wanda*. They were warmly welcomed on their first visit to West Point, Mr. Cleveland having never been during his Presidential term, although rumors of his impending visits had many times been circulated. Lieut. Robins, 3d Cav., has been visiting Lieut. Bellinger.

Negotiations have been completed between the Government and the heirs to the Kingsley estate, and the former has come thereby into possession of some very valuable land.

The entertainment of the members of the International Congress did not cease with the exercises of Thursday. Early on Friday morning the tour of the public buildings was made, and shortly after ten o'clock the riding hall was visited. Cadet Urtecho, of the 4th Class, who comes from Nicaragua and is being educated at the Academy under the same conditions as Mr. Balfour, who graduated in June, sat in the south gallery of the hall with the delegates—a somewhat novel position for a cadet to occupy. During the ride music was furnished by the U. S. M. A. Band, stationed outside of the building. The drill was thoroughly enjoyed by the Congress, who greeted with loud applause the successful performance of difficult feats by the riders. During this time preparations for departure were being made on board the man-of-war *Yorktown*, which had reached the post on the preceding day for the purpose of escorting the guests of the Government to New York, after they should have completed their brief visit. At twelve o'clock a salute of fifteen guns was fired by the vessel previous to her departure. Artillery drills began on Friday. There is no dress parade in the afternoon at present, Sunday afternoon being the only exception.

Cards have been issued by Mrs. Winthrop for a reception on Thursday, October 10. The wedding of Miss Annie Bigelow to Mr. Butler R. Harding, of Philadelphia, will take place at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Highland Falls, N. Y., Oct. 23. A breakfast at the residence of the bride's father, Hon. John Bigelow, will follow the ceremony.

Among recent visitors to the post have been—Captain Huggins, 2d Cav.; Capt. Anderson, 6th Cav.; Capt. Pratt, the Superintendent of the Indian School at Carlisle; Lieut. Mills, of the Engineers; George R. Burnett, 9th Cav.; An-

drew, 5th Art.; Homer, 5th Art.; Lieut. and Adjutant R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf.; Lieut. Guard, 19th Inf.; E. F. C. Richmond, 2d Art.; Mrs. Richmond; also Mr. Oscar T. Crosby, of the Class of 1882; Miss Nina Egerton is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Wright P. Egerton; and Miss Minnie Eastman, of Washington, is a guest of Miss Wilson. It is expected that Mrs. Cleveland, who accompanied her husband on a brief visit to the post recently, will return for a longer period at some time during October, as the guest of Mrs. Wilson.

In consequence of the small percentage of successful candidates at the last examination, it is understood here that the War Department has decided to abandon the September examination.

Candidates for admission to the West Point Military Academy were designated this week as follows: Ray Phillips Saffold, Selma, 4th Dist., Ala. John Welch, Gridley, 2d Dist., Cal.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FORT MCKINNEY, WYOMING.

THE troops and company of this post arrived Sept. 25. All are delighted to arrive home, and the results of the autumn manoeuvres at Camp Crook are discussed. While some growing existed, the same would grow for other causes, and doubtless the days of 1870 have been made, and those who camped on the deer fork have a strange feeling, seeing the town of Buffalo, with its waterworks and electric lights on the old camp ground. During the march up the cavalry averaged a little over five miles an hour at a walk. A halt was made after the first 30 minutes of 10 minutes, and after that every hour and a half. So camp was made by 1 to 2 p. m. daily, leaving at about 6.30 and the distance travelled being between 25 and 29 miles. Under the old fog system of slow travel, camp would have been made about 3 to 4 p. m., and the wagons arriving about dusk, making everything disagreeable. If you don't hear from us again, you may know we are hibernating and waiting for the spring to thaw us out of the snow. The 9th Cavalry while at Camp Crook made a most enviable reputation for good in courage and excellence in drill, and many an officer who came to the camp with false notions of our colored troopers, left with the knowledge that they were the best of soldiers.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The *Kansas City Times* says:

Lieut. Almy, 5th Cav., relieved Lieut. Cook, 15th Inf., from duty at the Military Prison.

Lieut. Hoyt, 18th Inf., is in command of the prison during the absence of Capt. Pope at Fort Supply.

Dr. Woodhull returned Oct. 3 from leave, owing to the illness of Dr. Tremaine. The latter will return in a day or two to Buffalo.

Gen. McCook has called the attention of company commanders to the decision from Headquarters of the Army, that "the post commander exercises a general supervision over the messes of the several companies of his command."

A meeting of officers was held recently to complete arrangements for the amusements during the coming winter. Capt. C. C. Carr was elected president and Lt. Aleshire, secretary and treasurer. The executive committee consists of Capt. Carr and Whipple and Lieut. Evans. The Committee on Arrangements and Management consists of Lieuts. Byron, Hasbrouck, Paxton, Wright and Smoke.

Mrs. Morrison, wife of Lieut. Morrison, 20th Inf., is here from Manhattan visiting her parents, Chaplain and Mrs. McCleery. Capt. McCleery has returned from Arlington, Kan., where he addressed a large Sunday School, having for his theme "Twelve Years Among Convicts."

Gen. McCook, Capt. Crowell, Lieuts. Young, Hughes and Guilfoyle attended ex-Gov. Martin's funeral Oct. 4. Forty enlisted men in full uniform were sent from here as the firing party. The 6th Inf. Band was also sent.

Maj. Cushing, chief commissary, returned Oct. 2. Mrs. Moore gave a farewell supper party Oct. 3, in honor of Mrs. Schindler, who left Oct. 3 to join her husband at Fort Gibson, I. T.

A fire recently destroyed the fine country residence of Capt. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art., Mrs. Taylor and children escaping with their bare lives. Capt. Taylor has a fine ranch in Cottonwood, Chasota County, Cal., where his family resides. The captain is now stationed at Fort Warren. There was an insurance of \$1,800 upon this house, but it will not nearly cover the loss.

## MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Times* writes:

This is one of those delightful lake posts to which Army men are always anxious to be appointed. Col. Richard I. Dodge, 11th U. S. Infantry, is its commander, and here it is that the "post canteen" has been tried so successfully. The discipline of Madison Bks. is the finest in the Division of the Atlantic, if not in the whole Army. There are fewer Courts-martial and desertions than at any post of its size in either the East or West. All this is attributed by Col. Dodge to the "post canteen."

There is a freedom and conviviality about the post canteen that makes it homelike for the soldier who is not the fortunate possessor of mother, wife or sweetheart. There is now no asking for short furloughs to sneak away to the neighboring town to squander the month's pay in reckless debauchery. Col. Dodge states that since the canteen was started last March three saloons have been closed in the village of Sackett's Harbor.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The *Express* says:

Capt. C. B. Hall, 19th Inf., lately on recruiting service in Minnesota, is expected to arrive at San Antonio about the latter part of the week.

Capt. R. Vance, 19th Inf., on leave, is in Washington. 1st Lieut. C. Gardner has returned from Camp Douglas, Wisconsin.

Troop L, 3d Cav., has organized a social club for the winter season and will give alternately a hop and a ball.

Co. E, 19th Inf., arrived Oct. 4 from Fort Clark after a rough march through the rain and mud.

Major Eugene B. Beaumont, 4th Cav., has gone to Washington City.

The first promenade concert of the season was given Oct. 6 at the post hop room by the 19th Infantry band.

There was a game of cricket Oct. 4 between the Military Cricket club and the Citizens' Eleven. The post team was Capt. Vernou and Messrs. Little, Keith, Howell, Todd, Monrieff, Greene, Logsdail, Cowan, Palmer and St. John.

The first merit of artillery—after the courage of the gunners and the exactness of their aim—is its mobility.—*Marmont*.

Nor should infantry and artillery be on the same alignment, for one important function of the guns will be to protect the front of the infantry, which they will in that case do but inadequately; nor could the guns readily throw back a flank in echelon; so that, on approaching within a certain distance of the infantry, the enemy would no longer be exposed to artillery fire.—*Hamley*.



## THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

**N. Atl. Station.—R. Adml. Bancroft Gherardi.**

**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. She was at Navassa Oct. 5, but intended to sail in a few days for Ruyton, Jamaica.

**KEARSARGE**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Commander W. H. Whiting. Sailed from Navy-yard, New York, for Port au Prince, Oct. 1, with Minister Douglass and family on board. After landing the party, will return to New York.

**OSSEPEE**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. R. D. Evans. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. In dry dock at Norfolk, Va.

**S. Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear Adml. J. H. Gillis.**

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

**RICHMOND**, 3d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at Montevideo, Sept. 1.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Buenos Ayres last accounts.

**European Station.—Commander E. H. McCalla in charge.**

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. A cable announces her arrival at Holyhead, England, Oct. 1, 1889.

**DOLPHIN**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. At Navy-yard New York.

**Pacific Station.—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.**

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Apia, Samoa.

**IROQUOIS**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. Sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu, Sept. 15.

**ALBERT**, 3d rate, 4 guns, f. s., Comdr. J. G. Green. At Honolulu, last accounts.

**MOHICAN**, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander J. B. Cogblan. En route from Callao, Peru, to Honolulu. Will probably arrive at latter place about Oct. 20.

**MONONGAHELA**, sails, 3 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. Sailed from Apia, Sept. 13, for Navy-yard, Mare Island, with articles recovered from the wrecks of the *Trenton* and *Vandalia*.

**NIPSIC**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Lyon. Arrived at Honolulu Aug. 2. Expects to sail early in October for San Francisco.

**PINTA**, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. O. W. Fahrenholt. Arrived at Port Townsend Oct. 7, and expected to sail next day for Departure Bay.

**Asiatic Station.—Rear Adml. G. E. Belknap.**

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

**MARION**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Chemulpo, Korea, Sept. 10.

**MONOCACY**, 3d rate 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. At Yokohama Sept. 10.

**OMAHA**, 3d rate, (flagship), 13 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Sailed from Yokohama Sept. 5. Arrived at Kobe Sept. 7, thence to Nagasaki Sept. 16; was at Nagasaki Oct. 7.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Kobe, Japan, Sept. 10. Intended to sail for Nagasaki Sept. 16.

**SWATABA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Arrived at Singapore Oct. 8, en route to Asiatic Station.

**Apprentice Training Squadron.**

**JAMESTOWN**, 12 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Arrived at Newport, R. I., Oct. 6.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Sailed from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 6, on practice cruise. Arrived at Madeira Sept. 5, having visited Fayal, Western Islands, which port she left Aug. 27. Will return to New port about the middle of October.

**MINNESOTA**, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**Squadron of Evolution.—Rear Admiral John G. Walker.**

**CHICAGO**, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At Navy-yard, New York.

**ATLANTA**, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. At Navy-yard, New York.

**BOSTON**, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. At Navy-yard, New York.

**YORKTOWN**, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. At New York.

**On Special Service.**

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

**FORTUNE**, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. At Newport, R. I., Oct. 11, en route to several Yards as far south as Washington, D. C., with freight.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gathings). Commander H. F. Pickens. At Erie, Pa.

**PENSACOLA**, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. The *Pensacola*, now at New York Navy-yard, will convey the solar eclipse expedition to St. Paul de Lorando. Will leave New York Oct. 14, and will visit the Islands of Ascension and St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope on return to the U. S.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. To be overhauled

and later continue survey on coast of Lower California.

**ST. MARY'S**, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. At New York. The fifteenth annual examination took place Oct. 10 on the schoolship before a large assemblage of friends, and the usual prizes were awarded to the graduates for excellence in the several branches of seamanship work.

**THETIS**, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. Left Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, Aug. 8, for a cruise to the eastward, in vicinity of whaling fleet.

All mail for the *Thetis* should be addressed U. S. S. *Thetis* Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.**

**DALE**, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

**FRANKLIN**, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

**INDEPENDENCE**, 7 howitzers. Capt. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**PHLOX**, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

**RESCUE**, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

**ST. LOUIS**, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

**SPEEDWELL**, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

**VERMONT**, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

**WABASH**, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhatten* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

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**Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.**

**Saratoga**.—At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvania when repairs are finished, for service as a nautical schoolship.

**Petrel**.—To be prepared for commission at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Harries Deep Navigation (Welsh) coal has an evaporative power of about 10.25 lbs. of water to 1 lb. of coal.

A new manual of tactics is about to be issued for the German Navy, and a board of naval officers has been told off to compile it.

A TELEGRAM from Philadelphia, dated October 8, announces that the Secretary of the Navy has given Messrs. Cramps permission to try the *Baltimore's* engines once more for horse power. He will allow them to select the indicators to be used in the calculations, and to have a representative present when these instruments are tested. The date has not yet been fixed, but there will be no great delay.

An interesting electrical machine can be seen in operation in the framework of the new warship *Maine*, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is a drill. Instead of the slow and tedious paul and ratchet hand drill commonly used, is one that is set whirling by an electrical current sent through carefully insulated wires. A three-quarter-inch hole in a three quarter-inch plate can be drilled in less than a minute. The chief objection is that the propelling current is deadly.

WITH the building of the new ships there will come naturally more sea service for officers. It cannot be denied that the (not unnatural) result of the decreased possibilities of sea service has increased the shore going part of the personnel unduly and put sea service at a discount, when it should be at a premium. The new ships will require more skill than the old to run them in all their ramifications and the new steam-man-ship, will require more application and more constant exercise.

In view of the commission, soon to be held at Washington, some interesting and instructive experiments are being made by the *Wasp*, *Thames* and *Hecla* before they are put out of commission. The ships will be tested as to the time which elapses between stopping the engines and loss of way in the water, as well as the times and angles made in altering course, with one or both propellers working. The idea is that with the data thus obtained, the English Regulations for Prevention of Collisions at Sea may be improved upon.

LEGAL obstacles preventing the detail of Lieut. Lucien Young to the Philadelphia schoolship *Saratoga*, the board of managers of that ship have requested the detail of Commander Francis M. Green and as there is now no doubt that that officer will shortly receive orders to that duty, satisfactory arrangements have been reached by which Commander Green will be placed upon the same footing with commanding officers on sea service. The *Saratoga* is at present at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, where she has been repaired at an outlay of \$30,000, and as soon as Commander Green indicates his acceptance of her command a large force will be detailed to take her to Philadelphia.

THE court of inquiry into the loss of the British war-ship *Lilly*, on the coast of Labrador on Sept. 16 last, concluded its investigation Oct. 4, 1889, at Halifax, N. S. Several expert navigators for the defence showed that the course steered by the navigator at the time of the disaster was correct in every particular. The court found Commander Russell and Navigator Sharpe censurable for neglect of duty, and reprimanded the accused and stripped them of the command of the *Lilly*. The one strong point against them was that at the time of the wreck and for many hours previous thereto, there were no leadsmen in the chains, which is one of the first precautions that should be taken when a ship is nearing land. In his defence the commander explained that shortly before the ship struck they were in deep water, and he thought it unnecessary to have a leadsmen in the chains, more particularly as his services were required aloft to take in sail.

THE proceedings of the Navy Retiring Board in the case of Carpenter H. R. Philbrick, found incapacitated for active service from causes incident to the service, have been submitted to President Harrison.

A TELEGRAM from Washington, Oct. 11, announces that the Board of Survey appointed to examine the boilers of the U. S. S. *Ossipee*, reports that it will not be advantageous to the Government to undertake repairs to these boilers for a year's service. Such is their condition that temporary repairs only would embrace nearly every part of them. Even then it is certain that new defects would be constantly appearing, to the serious impairment of the ship's efficiency.

RECENT trials of the Yarrow torpedo boats show that they can turn to port or starboard within a circle the radius of which is only a trifle in excess of the length of the boat, and this result is obtained by means of only one rudder of the simplest construction. The time occupied in turning circles when running full speed averaged 75 seconds. The rudder is designed in such a manner that when hard over it counteracts the natural heel of the boat, thus maintaining a steady platform and avoiding at the same time the risk of capsizing, to which torpedo boats, both in the French and Danish Navies, have lately shown themselves liable.

THE capture of the Scotch and the bombardment of the English ports during the recent English naval manoeuvres, has again opened up the question whether in time of war an unfortified, unresisting city may be bombarded. As the views expressed on this point which have already appeared have been rather contradictory, the *United Services Gazette* refers its readers to an essay by Capt. W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., on this topic, from which it quotes, showing the distinction between the cases of an army which can take possession of an unarmed city and of a naval force which can only compel submission by bombardment.

THE scientific expedition under the auspices of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, to observe the total eclipse of the sun, on the west coast of Africa, in December next, will, if the present programme is carried out, sail from New York on the *Pensacola* to-day (Oct. 12). Orders to that effect were issued to the commanding officer this week. Arriving at St. Paul de Lorando, Prof. Todd and his associates will go about 150 miles into the interior to conduct their observations. Returning, the *Pensacola* will stop at Capetown, St. Helena and Ascension Islands to allow the scientist to make magnetic and pendulum observations. The trip will occupy about four months. After the *Pensacola* has completed this cruise, it is understood that she will be assigned to the Pacific Station.

ADVISES from the Navy-Yard, New York, this week state that the naval constructors at the yard will be ready to commence work on the new cruisers ordered built there when material comes to hand. The board which surveyed the U. S. S. *Dolphin* recently, found that the vessel was not in need of repairs of any note. She will be given a new mainmast, however, the excessive heat in the engine room having destroyed her present wooden spar from the partners downward. The greatest activity prevails aboard the four cruisers, the *Chicago*, *Boston*, *Atlanta*, and *Yorktown*, in preparation for the cruise to Europe under Commodore Walker. The *Atlanta*, it is reported, has no less than 182 defective boiler tubes. Every one feels certain that the squadron will be off by Nov. 1.

SECRETARY TRACY's decision to construct the 3,000-ton cruisers, numbers 7 and 8, at New York and Norfolk, will give an opportunity to show whether Navy-yard work can be done as cheaply as in private establishments. This decision also emphasizes the policy of the Secretary to proceed with all rapidity in building the vessels so much needed; our foreign squadrons are indeed "a beggarly account of empty boxes," being reduced to the lowest ebb seen for many years, there being at present but sixteen vessels in squadron service, four of which are on our own coast, as against forty-five twenty years ago, of which ten were in the home squadron; many of these sixteen are old craft which formed part of the forty-five. From Commo. Ramsay's report, on the cost and time of repairing the *Boston*, and its legitimate deductions as to the possibilities of well organized and directed Navy-yard work, the Department is already much encouraged in its belief that as good progress can be made in the Government as in private yards.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TRACY, under date of Oct. 8, 1889, directs that the Navy Department's advertisement dated Sept. 27, 1889, inviting proposals for steel for use in the construction of two cruisers of about 3,000 tons displacement each, for the U. S. Navy, one of which (No. 7), is to be constructed at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the other (No. 8) at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, Va., is modified as follows: The Department reserves the right to give orders for material in any class or classes from time to time during the period of one year from the date of the contract. In Classes A and B (steel plates), D (steel shapes) and E (steel rivets), deliveries of materials shall begin under each order or schedule given or designated at any time by the Department, within 30 days from the date of the receipt of the order or schedule, and shall be completed within 60 days from such date. In case the completion of the deliveries of all the materials required under any order or schedule shall be delayed beyond the period of 60 days from the date of the receipt thereof, deductions of \$20 per day may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be made from the contract price for each and every day (excepting Sundays) during which such completion is delayed beyond the said period of 60 days; provided, that such orders or schedules shall not require the delivery of more than one-sixth of the amount of any class in any one month. In Classes C and F deliveries of materials shall be completed within 60 days from the date of the receipt of the patterns or complete orders for such materials. Payment, less a reservation of 5 per cent, will be made on Classes A, B, D and E, on the first of each month, and for the materials delivered during the preceding month. Payment, less a reservation of 10 per cent, will be made on Classes C and F, on each delivery. Reservations will be withheld until the completion of all the deliveries under the contract.



The Secretary of the Navy has rejected the bids opened Aug. 30, for steel plates for the battle-ship *Texas*, as excessive. New bids will be invited.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed that the *Pensacola*, on her return from St. Paul de Loando with the solar eclipse expedition, shall stop at the Cape of Good Hope and the Islands of Ascension and St. Helena.

The U. S. tug *Triton*, of the Washington Navy-yard, arrived at New York Oct. 8. She will tow the *Brooklyn* from New York to Norfolk, and the *Lancaster* from New York to Portsmouth, N. H., making her first trip with the vessel that is ready soonest.

CALCULATIONS have just been finished in the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department showing the horse power developed by the cruiser *Yorktown* in the recent speed trials at Newport. The vessel was given four trials, with four runs over the measured mile for each trial. The first trial was to find the lowest speed at which she could be run, and the mean of the four runs was 4.4 knots with 109.98 horse power. The second trial was to run the vessel at a speed of 10 knots an hour as nearly as possible. The mean speed was 10.6 knots, and the horse power 728.61. The third trial was at full speed with natural draught, resulting in 14.8 knots and 2,318.98 horse power. Under forced draught at full speed in the last trial the speed was 16.6 knots and the horse power 3,578.68. The horse power given is for the main engines, air-circulating and feed pumps alone. To get the total indicated horse power 83.25 made by the blower and other auxiliaries must be added, giving 3,662.93, or 270 more than was made on the contractor's official trial. The speed was also just half a knot faster. The former trial, however, was for four hours, while the recent Newport trial lasted but little over an hour. The trial shows that the *Yorktown* can be depended upon to do at least as well in the hands of naval engineers as when she had the contractor's picked crew of engineers and firemen on board.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Ordered.

Oct. 4.—Commander Henry F. Picking, to examination for promotion.

Ensign John E. Craven, to the Hydrographic Office, Nov. 1 next.

Oct. 5.—Commander J. S. Skerrett, to command the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson, as General Storekeeper at the Naval Academy.

Assistant Paymaster John S. Carpenter, to the Michigan, Oct. 30.

Oct. 7.—Lieutenant Chas. E. Fox, to duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Oct. 9.—Captain Geo. C. Remy, to command the Charleston, Nov. 11.

Captain Albert Kautz, as captain of the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 25.

Lieut.—Commander W. H. Brownson, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., in connection with the preparation of the Petrel for sea.

Lieutenant F. M. Wise, to duty in the Office of the Navy Library and War Records.

Ensign Robt. Stocker, to the Yorktown, Oct. 21.

Chief Engineer S. L. P. Ayres, to duty as a member of the Examining Board of Engineers at Philadelphia, Pa.

Oct. 10.—Ensign F. M. Russell, to the Yorktown, Oct. 21.

Gunner John Westfall, to the Chicago, Oct. 21.

Commander George T. Davis, to appear before the Naval Retiring Board, Oct. 14.

##### Detached.

Oct. 4.—Lieutenant Walton Goodwin, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory.

Oct. 5.—Ensign H. B. Ashmore, from the Yantic and granted three months' leave.

Ensign John H. Shyley, from the receiving-ship Wabash and ordered to the Michigan.

Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, from the Naval Academy and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Boston.

P. A. Paymaster Wm. W. Galt, from the Michigan Oct. 30, and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Oct. 7.—Captain Silas Casey, as inspector 5th Lighthouse District Nov. 1, and granted six months' leave from Dec. 1.

Commander C. J. Train, from duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and ordered as assistant to the inspector, 5th Lighthouse District, Nov. 1.

Lieutenant W. H. Reeder, from the receiving-ship Dale and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Lieutenant J. H. B. Bleeker, from the Naval War College and ordered to advance course of instruction at the Torpedo Station.

Lieutenant A. C. Dillingham, from the receiving-ship Vermont and ordered to the receiving-ship Dale.

Lieutenant Lucien Flynn, from the *Pensacola* and ordered as inspector in charge of installation of electric lights on the Petrel.

Oct. 9.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Schuetze, from duty as superintendent of companies Oct. 21, and ordered to the Chicago.

Lieutenant S. W. B. Diehl, from the Boston and ordered to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting as relief of Lieutenant Schuetze.

Lieutenant Wm. F. Fullam, from duty in connection with the *Vesuvius*, Oct. 10, and ordered to the Yorktown, Oct. 21.

Lieutenant Wm. R. Rush, from the Hydrographic Office, Oct. 26, and ordered to the Boston, Oct. 28.

Naval Cadets E. L. Lowndes, Chas. A. Brand and G. W. Kirk, from the Yorktown and ordered to the Boston.

Naval Cadets George N. Hayward and Frank Marble, from the Boston and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

Chief Engineer H. D. McKean, from duty as a member of the Examining Board of Engineers, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Boston.

Chief Engineer David Smith, from the Boston on the reporting of his relief and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner H. J. Tressell, from the Chicago and granted sick leave.

Oct. 10.—Commander F. M. Greene, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to command the nautical schoolship *Saratoga*.

Surgeon G. A. Bright, from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders.

#### Commissioned.

Frank M. Russell, as an ensign, from July 1, 1889.

Frank W. Hibbs, as an assistant engineer, from July 1, 1889.

#### Resigned.

Naval Cadets B. H. Camden and M. H. Wayne, from Oct. 8.

#### MARINE CORPS.

Oct. 9.—1st Lieutenant L. J. Gulick, from the Marine Barracks, Navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Boston.

1st Lieutenant F. L. Denny, from the Boston and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy yard, Boston, Mass.

#### CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department during the week ending Oct. 11:

W. H. Eppes, 1st class fireman, attached to the *Cononious*, at Richmond, Va., Sept. 30.

Prof. Joseph E. Nourse, retired, at Washington, Oct. 8.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 43, Navy Dept., Washington, Oct. 1, 1889, calls the attention of commanding officers of stations to the necessity for reducing open purchase requisitions to a minimum, both in number and amount of money involved, and gives directions relating thereto and says: Commandants and heads of departments will be held to the strictest responsibility for the observance of this injunction, disregard of which will be treated as disobedience of the Department's positive orders. For the first estimates under this order the time of receipt at the Department is extended to the 1st of November.

#### FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL L. A. KIMBERLY, in a communication to the Navy Department, reports his arrival at Honolulu, Sept. 20, from Samoa, per steamer *Albatross*. He says that he has hoisted his flag on board of the *Alert*. He left Apia, Samoa, in the *Adams*, Sept. 13, and embarked with his personal staff, Lieut. Rittenhouse and Merriam, on board the mail steamer the next morning. The *Monongahela* sailed from Apia for the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Sept. 13, with the guns, gun carriages, and the articles recovered from the wrecks of the *Vandalia* and *Trenton*. The Admiral reports that he was entertained at dinner at Apia, Aug. 14, by the residents of the place, principally English and Americans, at which the kindest sentiments were expressed toward the United States and its representatives. Mataafa, accompanied by the principal chiefs of the Government, and attended by a large number of Samoan people, called to bid him good-bye, and in conformity with their custom presented him with a large quantity of mats, fans, etc., which represented gifts from all parts of Samoa.

The Admiral reports all quiet in Samoa. He says that the work on the *Nipsic* has been well done at Honolulu, and that if she had her guns, which are now on board the *Monongahela*, anchors and chains, she would be as good as ever she was, and in condition to make a full three years' cruise.

#### TRIAL OF THE DYNAMITE GUN.

THE long delayed official test for rapidity of fire of the dynamite guns of the cruiser *Vesuvius* was completed in the channel of the Delaware, eastward of Petty's Island, Oct. 9, and, according to all accounts, with satisfactory results. Comdr. Goodrich, chairman of the trial board, telegraphs the Navy Department that the test was successful to a degree not anticipated. The details of the trial are thus described by an eye witness:

After firing a few dummy shells to note the action of the firing valves the trial began. One regulation shell was first fired from each gun to satisfy the requirement as to the range. These shells are about 7 ft. long and 10 inches in diameter, hold 200 lbs. of explosive gelatine, and weigh 483, 504 and 505 lbs., respectively. All three were as steady in flight as a shell from a high powered rifle. With a loss of pressure of 105 lbs. in the firing reservoir the first shell fell 32 yds. beyond the mile buoy, with a loss of 80 lbs., the second fell 250 yds. over the line and the third, with a loss of 73 lbs., ranged 100 yds. beyond the buoy. The time of flight was between 11 and 12 sec. This demonstrated conclusively that a loss of 70 lbs. in the firing reservoir would satisfy the contract as to range.

It now remained to test the rapidity. The projectiles used in this test were not of the regulation pattern, but they weighed between 20 and 50 lbs. more, being full calibre wood and iron dummies. It was not expected that these dummies would be steady in flight, as the centre of gravity was not at the proper point to insure steadiness, but they answered all purposes in testing the operations of loading and proving the capacity of the air reservoirs. The expense of using the regulation shell for this purpose would have been very great and quite unnecessary. Having steadied the ship in position in order that the firing in the narrow channel might not be interrupted, the word was given to begin the trial for rapidity. The port gun was first used.

Starting with a shell in the gun, five shots were fired from the gun in 4 min. 23 sec., the losses of pressure in the firing reservoir at the different discharge being 70 pounds, 74 pounds, 74 pounds, 74 pounds, and 78 pounds respectively. The variation in the loss of pressure was due to the fact that the dummies vary several pounds in weight.

The middle gun was then tried, and starting with the gun unloaded, the five shots were fired in 4 min. 48 sec. The losses of pressure in the firing reservoir were 105 pounds, 109 pounds 114 pounds, 104 pounds, and 96 pounds respectively.

Five shells were next fired from the starboard gun in 6 min. 58 sec., the losses of pressure in the firing reservoir being 118 pounds, 112 pounds, 105 pounds, 120 pounds, and 118 pounds respectively.

With one shell loaded in the port gun, therefore,

the 15 shots were fired in 16 min. 9 sec., or, taking into consideration the time necessary to load all 15 shells—that is, starting with the three guns empty—the 15 shots were fired in 16 min. 50 sec.

When the test began the air pressure in the storage reservoirs was 2,000 pounds per square inch. After the 15 shots had been fired the pressure was between 1,200 and 1,300 pounds per square inch, which was sufficient for at least 10 shots more. Had the air pumps been kept running during the firing five more shots could have been provided for. It is thus demonstrated that the *Vesuvius* can fire 30 shells—all she can carry—without stopping to fill the air reservoirs. This is double the capacity demanded by the contract, and the rapidity was nearly twice as great as was required.

#### NAVAL ACADEMY.

NAVAL CADET S. T. SPARKMAN has resigned.

The Government steamer *Phlox* has returned to the Naval Academy from Norfolk, where she towed the tug *Standish* for repairs.

The following candidates have successfully passed their examinations for admission to the Naval Academy as naval cadets: C. Gordon Hood, of Alabama; Christopher C. Pewee, of Texas; Eugene I. Bissell, of Kentucky; Thomas D. Parker, of South Carolina; John B. Berryman, of Ohio; Allan P. Whittemore, of Missouri; Gerald Holmeyer, of Kansas; Joseph C. Griff, of Maryland; Martin E. French, of Minnesota; John R. Johnson, of North Carolina; George T. Greer, of Virginia.

Naval Cadets B. W. Stearns and Henry A. Allen, of the final graduating class, six year course, having passed their examinations and not being required to fill any vacancy in the naval service, have been discharged.

#### ORDNANCE NOTES.

The British military authorities are considering the waste of cartridges which fall from the pouches as men lie down to fire, or are taken out and laid on the ground to be within easy reach, and then as the line advances are left behind and forgotten. From experience of what mounted men can do when armed with magazine rifles, Capt. E. Palliser predicts an extraordinary development of power in the British cavalry and mounted infantry. The detachable magazines will be carried on bandoliers, four magazines in front and four behind, besides a reserve of ammunition. From careful tests made in the 10th Hussars, the empty magazine can be shot out of its place and a full one pushed in with ease at full gallop.

It is reported that in recent experiments with smokeless powder in the new British magazine rifle, the soft bullet is frequently broken up. The result of using hardened bullets has been to injure the barrel, especially in rapid firing.

The Ordnance and Fortification Board is in session at the War Department this week. A number of papers from inventors are being considered, among them propositions from the Hotchkiss and Maxim gun companies for the purchase and trial of their respective rapid-fire guns. Another subject considered is the matter of the awards for 100 7-in. and 50 11-in. steel cast shells for experiments in high explosives. Bids for furnishing these were received by the Ordnance Department some weeks ago, but the amounts and conditions being somewhat mixed it was decided to give the Ordnance Board the responsibility of making the awards.

The Army Ordnance Department has readvised for proposals for the manufacture of a Wood-bridge 10-inch wire-wound gun, the parts to be finished by the Government. No bids were received in answer to the first advertisement, but several firms have since expressed a willingness to undertake the work, hence the readvertisement. The bids are to be opened on Oct. 30.

The English Government is pushing the production of the new Lee-Metford rifle with all the resources at its command. At the Royal Enfield Armory 3,200 men are now employed, and the extraordinary output of 1,500 stand daily will soon be raised to 2,000. At the time the Lee system was practically settled upon by the Comm. on Small Arms—now something more than a twelvemonth ago—the combined capacity of the Royal Armory, the Birmingham Arms Co., and one or two small shops in London, did not exceed 600 rifles per day. The Committee was, however, at that early stage so well assured of its final decision as to the type of arm to be adopted that a large addition to the machine plant at Enfield was at once ordered and the master mechanic instructed to proceed with the production of such special tools as could be anticipated. This explains the remarkable increase in the productive capacity of the English gun shops, which otherwise would be incredible.

Information has reached us of the bursting of the Hunt 12-inch cast iron breech-loading mortar which was being tried at Sandy Hook on Saturday last in the presence of Col. Abbot, Mordecai and Closson, representing the Ordnance and Fortification Board. The mortar is a complete wreck. It was blown in a hundred pieces, fragments being thrown in all directions. No one was injured. The accident happened during the 20th round, when a charge of 55 pounds of black hexagonal powder (which is 25 pounds less than the full charge) and a 625 pound shell were used. The mortar was being tried under similar conditions to the Army breech-loading cast iron, hooped with steel, mortar which has now successfully withstood 227 rounds, over a hundred of which have been fired with the full service charge, viz., 80 pounds black hexagonal powder and 680 pound shell, the pressure at times registering as high as 53,000 pounds per square inch. The highest pressure up to the time of the bursting of the Hunt mortar was less than 27,000. An examination of the broken parts of the mortar shows the material to have been of the best quality cast iron. Had this mortar made a showing equal to the Army weapon, it would have been within the province of the Board on Ordnance and Fortifications to make a contract for a hundred more at a cost not exceeding \$6,500 each. All who know Mr. Hunt will sympathize with him in this further misfortune which has overtaken him.



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**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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**ARMYNAVY.**

The 24th Mexican Infantry has gone by rail to  
Sonora to take part in the Yaqui campaign. More  
troops will follow. General Cervantes, department  
commander of Sonora, states that the situation is  
dangerous. General Diaz states that the campaign  
against the Indians in Yucatan will be prosecuted  
vigorously next season, and lands there opened up  
to settlement.

The dedication of the "Monuments to Vermont  
valor at Gettysburg" took place on that memora-  
ble field Oct. 9 in the presence of a large assemblage,  
which included Secretary of War Proctor and Gov.  
Dillingham of the Green Mountain State.

A BROOKLYN visitor to the Paris Exposition is  
quoted as saying that "the U. S. marines from the  
Brooklyn barracks were the toniest of all the sol-  
diers present."

#### THE 52D AND 53D ARTICLES.

"ART. 52. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and  
soldiers diligently to attend divine service. Any officer who  
behaves himself indecently or irreverently at any place of  
divine worship shall be brought before a General Court-mar-  
tial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded."

The clause we have italicized should be expunged  
from the Articles of War. Its presence there, as  
suggesting the possibility of an officer's disgracing  
himself in the manner so distinctly prohibited, is a  
slander, by implication, against a corps of gentle-  
men who have no superiors in the community. It  
is safe to say, within the present century no officer  
has ever "behaved himself indecently or irrever-  
ently at any place of divine worship." Setting  
aside all legal quibbles, such conduct is unbecoming  
an officer and a gentleman. Should the officers as  
a class hereafter degenerate, and any one of them  
behave himself indecently or irreverently at divine  
worship, he could be most appropriately punished  
under the 61st Article of War, which prescribes  
that: "Any officer who is convicted of conduct  
unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be  
dismissed the Service."

As the 52d Article of War stands now, the pun-  
ishment prescribed for its violation is simply  
ridiculous. Courts-martial have themselves so  
little reverence for superior authority that seldom  
or never has one been known to change its find-  
ings, or sentence, at the suggestion of the con-  
vening officer; and, in their turn, the members of  
courts seem so to pride themselves on their inde-  
pendence of the views held by the president of the  
court, that his "publicly and severely reprimanding  
an officer" would be an occasion for a discussion  
in which every embryo Judge-Advocate present  
would claim the right to ventilate his opinion of the  
law and of the action of his superior. A reprimand  
under such circumstances would not be very im-  
pressive or effective. Surely reasons enough can be  
found for expunging this objectionable clause, this  
relic of the past, from the 52d Article of War, and  
there is not one plausible reason for retaining it.  
The 52d Article of War continues:

\* \* \* "Any soldier who so offends shall, for his first offence,  
forfeit one-sixth of a dollar; for each further offence he shall  
forfeit a like sum, and shall be confined twenty-four hours."

This is exceedingly funny reading. What queer  
people the soldiers of a hundred years ago must  
have been! Those were the days when the Peep-  
o'-day boys in Ireland, aided by the soldiery, made  
domiciliary visits to search for arms, or broke up a  
gathering in the parish church with the war cry of  
"To H—ll with the Pope!" Twenty years later the  
soldiers had become more gentle. But even then  
the smallness of the fine for "behaving indecently  
and irreverently" must have been, at times, a sore  
temptation. What Orangemen could have resisted  
the temptation to disturb the devotees in a Roman  
Catholic chapel by softly whistling the sweet strains  
of "Boyne Water," or the exasperating melody of  
"Vinegar Hill," when he was fined only 16 cents  
for his entertainment, with a free fight thrown in?

But the world has grown wiser. The American  
soldier acts in church like any other self-respect-  
ing citizen. Why should he not? Probably  
there is not a man living to-day who has  
ever seen a soldier behave himself indecently or  
irreverently in a place of worship. If any sol-  
dier should so far forget himself as to do other-  
wise he can be amply punished under the 62d Ar-  
ticle of War, which, like charity, covers a multi-  
tude of sins. Of what use, then, is that degrading  
clause of the 52d Article of War? Let us obliterate  
it out of deference to the feelings of enlisted  
men, who in this matter cannot speak for them-  
selves.

ART. 53. "Any officer who uses any profane oath or excre-  
tion shall for each offence forfeit and pay one dollar. Any  
soldier who so offends shall incur the penalties in the preceding  
Article (fine of sixteen and two-third cents), and all moneys  
forfeited for such offences shall be applied as therein provided.  
(That is to say, for the use of the sick soldiers of the organi-  
zation to which the offender belongs.)"

It is difficult to treat this Article of War seri-  
ously. It is a dead letter enactment, and should be  
expunged from the record or else enforced, in  
which case the revenue derived from the fines  
might prove sufficient to support all the sick and  
the whole hospital department with its expensive  
system of country hotels. The revenue derived  
from the peculiar and blood curdling oaths of the  
men on extra duty as teamsters would probably  
more than pay the expenses of the Quartermaster's



Department, while the curses of officers who lose their mileage while travelling on bonded roads would be sufficient to meet all the expenses of special attorneys employed by the Government in its railway interests.

#### NAVAL GUNNERY.

In the latest publication of the office of Naval Intelligence appears a most valuable and timely paper on the subject of Naval Gunnery, by Lieut. J. F. Meigs. This officer is acknowledged to be one of the leading experts in the Service on this point, and in this paper he has laid his fellows under great obligations for the clear and lucid manner in which he has laid down certain rules for the attainment of that necessity of a fighting navy—good gunnery. "So many naval actions," he says, "have been won by good gunnery—not by good marksmanship alone, but by good gunnery, that no amount of attention we may pay to it can be lost." And good gunnery, it is explained, means not only superior marksmanship ("a man should be a good snap shot before he is made a captain of a great gun"), but good gun control and good gun tactics.

This question of the selection of gun captains is one that has always been a source of trouble and vexation to the executive officer. The difficulty has been lessened in some degree of late years by the system of continuous service certificates with their records of capacity, etc., but there is still much of uncertainty in this matter. As a general rule the quarter bill is too apt to be made dependent upon the watch bill, the man's qualifications for a petty officer's billet being first considered, and his assignment to a gun division depending upon his particular duty as petty officer. With the new ships when the sail power is only auxiliary, and when sail and spar exercises are necessarily reduced to a minimum or vanish altogether, the battery will become the first concern. No matter what a man's rating may be under the present system, he should be chosen for a gun captain who will get the most efficient service from his gun. When the new table of ratings appears, it is believed that it will authorize and direct great changes in the matter of ratings, and will put the gun and its service in the first place, as it should be.

As before stated, the gun captain is not the sole factor in successful gunnery—the division officer and the executive, who exercises the control of the battery, are most important. To keep track of the target, to keep each gun in the ship always advised of the approach of the target to its horizontal range, to keep the division officers informed of the elevation to be used, to see that the gun captains are always on the alert, that the directions as to range, etc., are promptly followed, and that the guns are fired as rapidly as possible, when ordered—all this is implied in the word control. Without all this, marksmanship is of little avail. Nor will these two factors be sufficient to work out the problem. There must be a consideration of tactics. What is to be the range of future naval battles? When shall a commander begin an action with some hope of striking his enemy? And how shall the best angle of presentment to the enemy's fire be maintained? Back of all this, what shall be the armament of each particular class of ships? Shall we have numerous small guns or a few large ones?

Lieut. Meigs concludes that the range of future combats must be within the vicinity of 1,000 yards, "because we can not do much hitting at greater ranges," and as "hitting" will be what each commander is searching for, it is evident that the vessels will close until the dangerous zone is reached. The duel between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama* is taken as a type of future actions between single ships where ramming is not intended. If this is to be introduced, a new state of affairs is developed, and the ram attack must be met by a like return, though it will be to the disadvantage of the rammer if the rammer so manoeuvres as to do some work with his guns before the shock takes place; for "there appears to be no resort as against a vessel determined to use ram, except the ram. We may try to stop her with guns, but should never relinquish the power to meet her bow to bow." The influence of this idea is seen in the new ships of all navies, in which much stress is

laid upon a ram bow with a proper degree of structural strength to support it.

There is much food for reflection in this article by Lieutenant Meigs, showing as it does, among other things, that seamanship—or steamanship, as it has been called—is still as essential to the proper handling of a vessel as in the olden days of sail power. No doubt it will be read with great interest by every officer who has anything to do with gunnery; and if it is not read with profit as well, it will not be the fault of the accomplished author.

Nor should its careful perusal be neglected by those who have to do with the construction and armament of our vessels. The question of the proper proportions of these factors comes up with every ship; and too heavy guns should not be put into lightly protected vessels; in other words, "the power of a gun should be such that it can overcome the defensive structure to which it will be opposed, and greater power is not only useless, it is harmful." In short, "paper-side" vessels are not made to fight with armorclads.

#### STAFF PLUMS.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has terminated anxiety as to three vacant staff positions caused by the retirement of Gens. Burns and Beckwith and Maj. Hoyt, by the appointment of 1st Lieut. H. B. Osgood, 2d Art., and Gen. W. L. Alexander, of Iowa, a civilian and a veteran of the war, to the Subsistence Department, and of 1st Lieut. Geo. S. Hoyt, 18th Inf., to the Quartermaster's Department. That war service in these selections has been fully recognized must be conceded, and certainly in the cases of the two Army officers fitness has also been a factor. Capt. Osgood has a war record as an officer of Maine volunteers, entered the Military Academy in 1863, was graduated in 1867, and promoted to the 3d Artillery. During his 22 years of active service in the Regular Army he has had ample experience in the staff departments.

Capt. Hoyt is also a veteran of the war. He joined the Wisconsin infantry in 1861, rose to the grade of major, was wounded at the siege of Petersburg, was mustered out in July, 1865, and in June, 1867, was appointed a 2d lieutenant of the 18th Infantry and promoted 1st lieutenant in 1874. He served as regimental quartermaster from June, 1879, to March, 1887. General Alexander, appointed captain and C. S., is in his forty-sixth year. He enlisted in the 30th Iowa Infantry Aug. 18, 1863, was rapidly promoted to 1st lieutenant and captain, and was mustered out Aug. 16, 1865. He was wounded in the engagement of Arkansas Post in January, 1863. He is now and has been for the past 11 years Adjutant General and Quartermaster General of Iowa. His selection from civil life was strongly urged by the Senators and Representatives from Iowa, which State has but four representatives in the staff corps of the Army, two in the Engineer Corps by virtue of their class standing, one in the Medical Department and one in the Pay Department.

We should have preferred, as a matter of course, that this appointment should have gone to the line, but doubtless the strong representations from Iowa had their due effect.

The President has still two more positions to fill, both in the Quartermaster's Department, caused by the recent death of Maj. Blunt and Capt. Cook.

"ONE with experience" writes: "Have the authorities, when considering the desertion question, ever thought of the pernicious effects attending the constant drainage from companies to fill extra duty positions, which excites dissatisfaction by giving one man a good berth at increased pay while another must perform the company duty that would fall to the share of the extra duty man? Alas! I don't think they have."

MAJOR GENERAL HOWARD in his excellent pamphlet on Coast Defence, to which we referred last week, quotes a committee of the California Senators as saying:

It is time, then, to arouse ourselves and ask for that protection which Congress owes us. The people are taxed in order that Congress may pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States. Our defence has not been provided for, and yet there is complaint that no way is known to use the money flowing into the Treasury. Our fortifications are years behind those of the other great nations of the earth, and yet Congress,

until recently, has remained inactive and heedless. We are all apt to overlook the vast expenditures of life and money which our wars have cost us, and fasten our attention upon the results obtained. This past policy has made our military history a succession of blunders, to prevent a recurrence of which we must accept and act upon the maxim, "In peace prepare for war." Your committee recommends that our Senators be instructed, and our Congressmen be requested, to immediately urge such appropriation as will protect our harbors against all foreign invasion.

#### A FIRST SERGEANT writes:

If the Government would only add potatoes and onions to the ration, desertion in the Army would be reduced at least two thirds, and as it is claimed that \$600,000 is the amount lost to the Government on account of desertion during the past year, \$400,000 of that amount might be saved and better discipline and contentment prevail.

Well may we say with Young, "Think naught a trifle, though it small appear; small sands the mountain, moments make the year, and trifles life."

NEXT year, 1890, will be an interesting one in the staff departments of the Army, for the Paymaster General, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General of Subsistence, and the Surgeon General will be retired for age, Feb. 15, June 16, July 1 and Aug. 16, respectively.

THE Greer Board has just completed a new pay table for petty officers and seamen of the Navy, which has received the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, and now requires the signature of the President and an appropriation by Congress to become operative. A number of new ratings are provided, but not as many as at first recommended by Captain Schley and the board working in conjunction with him. A material increase in pay, however, is made all along the line. An increase of several hundred thousand dollars in the appropriation for "pay of the Navy" will be necessary to meet the increases proposed. Whether the President will sign the new table before an appropriation is made remains to be seen, but in any event the new pay cannot commence before June next unless Congress should make an appropriation in a deficiency or special bill at an earlier date. The Secretary in his forthcoming report will urgently request that the increased appropriation be made, presenting among other important arguments the fact that it will be impossible to get sufficient good men to man the new vessels now being added to the Navy list unless better inducements in the way of pay are promptly offered. He will also recommend that the number of enlisted men be increased to at least 10,000. With the *Charles ton*, *Petrel*, *Baltimore*, *Concord*, *Bennington*, and *Vesuvius* in commission, and all of them ought to be within the next six months, there will not be half enough men to go around, not to speak of the other new vessels and some old ones to be added to the active list from time to time within the next 12 months. The new pay table is the first subject thus far finally reported upon by the Greer Board. The many other matters are still in the hands of sub-committees. Capt. Cook and Lieut. Colahan have made considerable progress in the study of the recruiting question, and will soon have a comprehensive scheme to present for the consideration of the full Board. The plan of Capt. Erben for the enlistment of landmen, referred to in last week's JOURNAL, it is understood, is approved in many respects by them. Capt. Chester and Colahan form the sub-committee on tactics and signaling. These subjects will necessarily require a vast deal of study and labor, and some time must elapse before anything definite is put in shape for the final action of the Board. Lieut.-Comdr. Perry, Meigs, and Kennedy are at work upon a book of blank forms for general use of the Service. It is the purpose to greatly simplify and harmonize the form of ship returns and other official papers. A regular book of forms, similar to that recently compiled for the Army, is to be prepared and issued as a part of the Naval Regulations. Captain Erben's suggestions are full of sound sense, and it is an error to say that his plan contemplates interference with the apprentice system. He holds, on the contrary, that the annual enlistment should be further increased by 1,000 boys instead of being decreased. The captain is, however, of opinion that it is a mistake, so far as advantage to the Service is concerned, to give the boys so much technical education as they at present receive. This, it is claimed, tends to give the boys the idea that they can get a better living on shore than at sea. The result is that numbers of them leave or desert to get a position on land which this education in different branches of trades and technical pursuits has enabled them to seek. Give the boys more instruction in gunnery and routine sailor duty, is what Captain Erben would urge, so far as the apprentice system is concerned, if called on for an opinion; and he would also have the petty officers picked from their ranks. So far as securing the enlistment of Americans in the Navy, Captain Erben is certain that a large number of sober and industrious landmen who are inclined for sea life, would enlist, if proper methods were pursued. Aside from the



establishment of several recruiting ships, to be stationed in the Eastern States, Captain Erben advocates a small recruiting vessel that could go along the coast and up the rivers. If the fact were made known that the Navy is looking for landmen; there would be then plenty of the desired applicants, especially toward the close of the summer season. Captain Erben's conclusions have been reached after a long and practical experience and careful consideration of the subject, and ought to have great weight in determining some of the reforms for the best interests of the Service.

LITTLE time will be lost in filling the two vacancies in the Quartermaster's Department caused by the deaths of Major Blunt and Captain Cook. The absence of the Secretary from Washington is probably the only reason why the appointments have not been made ere this. That they have already been decided upon there is little doubt. When the three last appointments were made it was well understood that there were several cases which the President and Secretary of War found it difficult to overlook, and now that the opportunity offers for appointment, while the impressions then formed are still fresh in their minds, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that these will be passed by and other and new cases considered. Among the cases which made a specially favorable impression are Lieutenant Chase, 3d Artillery, and Mr. Wm. R. Lowe, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who served as an officer of volunteers in the late war.

WE noted briefly last week the several U. S. Government exhibits to which awards have been made by the Prize Committee of the Paris Exposition. To these should be added the following individual American exhibits, which are particularly well known to the readers of the JOURNAL: Brown and Sharpe, of Providence, a gold medal, for gun and other machine tools; Winchester Repeating Arms Co., a grand prize; Smith and Wesson and Colt Patent Fire Arms Co., gold medals; the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., a gold medal; the Remington Type Writer Co., a gold medal; the Meridian Britannia Co., a gold medal; Tiffany and Co., a grand prize for silverware, and a gold medal each for its jewelry and leather goods exhibit.

"A NEW JERSEY SOLDIER," in a letter to the New York Times, makes this excellent suggestion: "While the General George B. McClellan Association of Philadelphia has issued an appeal for subscriptions to a fund for the erection of a monument in commemoration of the virtue and patriotism of General George B. McClellan, would it not be well for the citizens and soldiers of New Jersey to take some action among themselves to secure General McClellan's beautiful home, which is now for sale, and where he lived and died? What more fitting tribute to his memory and what more appropriate way of showing our own appreciation of his 'virtue and patriotism' than by making this lovely spot, so hallowed by memories and associations, a McClellan Club or Soldiers' Home."

THE letter from a seaman gunner, in a recent issue of the JOURNAL, bears upon a point of vital interest to the Navy. None know this so well as the line officers of the Service, and no one has been so instant in season and out of season in agitating this subject as the late chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Captain Schley. It is an open secret that the exigencies of a Presidential campaign impelled the chairman of the House Naval Committee to run his pen through the increased appropriation of \$300,000, called for by the board on ratings. We believe that better things may be looked for from the coming Congress, and would advise our correspondent and his fellows not to despair, for relief must come to them.

THE Dispatch thus outlines Boulanger's next move: "He hopes to take Paris by storm. Once within five miles of the city, he will raise the standard of the empire, appeal to the army, and hope to convert France on the morrow. He has decided to play this as his *coup d'etat*. He is willing to play it alone. His black charger and military men have gone on to Jersey ahead of him."

THE Savannah Times furnishes its quota to the desertion question by saying: "Allowing for the comparatively small number who enlist with the intention of defrauding the Government, and of deserting only to enlist again, the fundamental trouble to be remedied is menial service to commissioned officers which is exacted contrary to the Army code."

THE papers in the Court-martial case of Lieut.-Col. Fletcher having reached the President, final action may now shortly be looked for. There is a growing impression among officers in Washington that the President will mitigate the sentence to probably a two years' suspension.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in his diary, thus describes the routine of his life while he was President: "Since my removal to the Presidential mansion I rise about five; read two chapters of Scott's Bible and Commentary, and the corresponding commentary of Hewlett; then the morning newspapers, and public papers from the several Departments; write seldom and not enough; breakfast an hour, from nine to ten; then have a succession of visitors, upon business, in search of place, solicitors for donations, or for mere curiosity, from eleven till between four and five o'clock. The heads of Departments of course occupy much of this time. Between four and six I take a walk of three or four miles. Dine from about half-past five till seven, and from dark till about eleven I generally pass the evening in my chamber, signing land-grants or blank patents, in the interval of which, for the last ten days, I have brought up three months of arrears in my diary index. About eleven I retire to bed. My evenings are not so free from interruption as I had hoped and expected they would be, nor have I the prospect of methodizing the distribution of my time to my own satisfaction. There is much to correct and reform, and the precept of diligence is always timely."

THERE has been more or less talk of adding the *Baltimore* and *Petrel* to the new squadron of evolution, and also the *Concord* and *Bennington*, when completed. Acting Rear Admiral Walker would be glad to see his fleet thus augmented, but, as vessels are needed elsewhere, he is not at present counting on these additions, and the impression still prevails that the *Baltimore* will become the flagship of the home squadron. A scheme that Secretary Tracy is now considering is the return of the squadron of evolution to the United States next autumn, when it will be joined by whatever other new vessels may be completed and an elaborate programme of naval manœuvres carried out.

THE gunboat *Petrel* was finally accepted by the Secretary of the Navy on Monday last and orders were at once issued directing her delivery at the Norfolk Navy yard, where she will at once be put in commission, and prepared for her speed and turning trials, which will take place within the next ten days or two weeks at Newport.

A LONDON correspondent of the New York Sun writes: "The soldiers, who are seen in great numbers in the streets, give a sort of comic-opera air to the city. They recall the soldiers in 'Patience' exactly. Every one of them wears his little cap as nearly upon his left ear as he can fasten it, and each one carries a short cane, too long for a lead pencil and too short for a walking-stick."

THE veterans of the 121st N. Y. Infantry, which regiment was commanded by Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. A., at Gettysburg and in other conflicts of the Rebellion, have erected on the northwestern slope of Little Round Top, on the battlefield, an imposing monument, which will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies Oct. 10.

JOHN S. SHEPHERD, secretary of the New York National Rifle Association, who takes a keen interest in everything relating to rifle practice, thinks that although the target is more popular than it was 10 or 20 years ago, it does not attract the attention of Americans as much as it should.—N. Y. Star.

WE must look with admiration at the efficiency of the National Guard of the State of New York.—Colonel Lodor, U. S. A., to the Secretary of War.

Well said! When experts of the Regular Army talk that way it is time to stop sneering at the militia.—N. Y. Herald.

AN innovation in the make of the Army Register will appear, if the present plan is carried out, when the next January Register is published. It is the intention to incorporate the date of retirement of all officers in the index of the book.

ALL the annual reports of commanding officers and bureau chiefs are now with the Secretary of War, and within another week will be handed over to the press for publication.

THE annual reports of the bureau chiefs of the Navy are to be handed in to the Secretary of the Navy not later than Oct. 15.

A RECENT despatch from Managua says: "The U. S. Minister has settled the canal difficulties between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Work on the canal is now progressing."

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

THE C. O. Fort Warren will issue a furlough for one month to 1st Sergt. Joseph Boan, Bat. B, 2d Art. (S. O. 232, Oct. 11, Div. A.)

LIEUTENANT VALENTINE S. NELSON, U. S. N., was married at Annapolis, Oct. 9, to Miss Katharine Marchand.

#### COURT-MARTIAL AT OMAHA.

CAPT. C. A. DEMPSEY, 2d U. S. Inf., is on trial on charges consisting of conduct unbecoming an officer of the U. S. Army, abusive and opprobrious language, and assault upon Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, his superior officer. Col. Fletcher was the first witness and he detailed the conduct of Capt. Dempsey towards him June 19, all of which has already appeared in the JOURNAL in the Fletcher case. Being cross-examined by Capt. Dempsey, Col. Fletcher was asked if he had waived any of his rights as commanding officer on the occasion in question. To which he replied in the affirmative.

In response to a question by the Court whether Col. Fletcher's official action in this matter was taken of his own volition, the colonel said, with marked emphasis:

"It was. And I still say I never made these charges," then with increased vehemence and excitement, "against Capt. Dempsey, Dr. Henderson or any other living man. I swear this before my God. They are false. They emanated from a bad woman, a woman of bad reputation and without honor—Mrs. McFarlane!"

The Court endeavored to check Col. Fletcher, but in vain.

After a vigorous debate, the Court ordered all of the latter sentence stricken out of the official record of the Court.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Spanish Government has offered two great prizes, one of \$6,000 and one of \$3,000, for the best essays on Spanish activity in discovery, with special reference to the discovery of Columbus. The successful author will be given five hundred copies of the edition of his book. An unpublished work written in Spanish, Portuguese, English, German, French and Italian will answer.

In a small, neat, pocket edition a guide to the great "exposition, universelle internationale" is published in Paris by the "Librairie de la Nouvelle Revue," 18 Boulevard Montmartre. To those who have used a similar little volume in Paris this summer, it will be an interesting souvenir; to some of us who stayed at home, it will give a vivid idea of the delights that we have missed.

Mrs. Septima M. Collis, the wife of Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, late U. S. Vol., has published from the press of G. E. Putnam's Sons a handsome little volume entitled *A Woman's War Record, 1861-1865*. It is embellished by a portrait of the handsome authoress and six copies of photographic views of scenes in the field. Mrs. Collis is a native of Charleston, S. C., whose marriage made her a member of the Union in a double sense. She served faithfully as an unpaid volunteer during the war and her life was twice in jeopardy. Speaking of an interview with Mr. Lincoln, she says: "He referred in complimentary terms to my husband's services, and to requests of his superior officers for his promotion to brigadier general, adding in a quaint and earnest way, 'but he is too young!' I replied promptly: 'He is not too young to be killed in the service, and make me a widow.' 'Well,' said he, with the bonhomie of a courtier, 'you would have no trouble in finding promotion then!' Which, for Mr. Lincoln, was, I presume, quite a flirtatious remark."

#### REVENUE MARINE.

FIRE, Watch and Station, and Quarter Bills, adapted to the use of revenue cutters, is the title of a well written and instructive article published by the Alumni Association of the U. S. Revenue Marine Service in No. IV., September, 1889. The article is contributed by Lieut. H. B. Rogers, U. S. R. M., and is in pamphlet form, price 35 cents.

The Chili Finance Minister has gone wrong \$200,000 worth, and army officers in the same country have returned his embarrassing loan. Well, the Chilean corvette which lately visited this harbor refused to put up the Stars and Stripes when our revenue cutter displayed the single starred flag of Chili, so we don't care how much that ill-mannered country loses by official defaulters.—*Alta California*.

Oct. 7.—2d Lt. Howard Emery, from waiting orders to duty on the *Lott M. Morrill*.

The rev. cutter *Washington* will shortly undergo repairs in accordance with recommendations recently made by Chief Engr. Chas. H. Moore, superintendent of repairs, to review revenue vessels stationed in New York.

The new steamer *Lott M. Morrill* will be put in commission at Baltimore before the close of the week, and will then join her station at Charleston, S. C.

The U. S. rev. cutter *Rush* arrived at Seattle, W. T., Oct. 9, from Alaska. Lt. Comdr. Shepard was interviewed about rumors current for the last few weeks, that British Columbians were lying in wait for him to punish him for seizing British schooners. The commander said he had not heard of any such threats until he had read them in the papers.

COLLECTING A FAMILY DEBT RAPIDLY.—Passenger (to sleeping car porter)—Aristobulus, I suppose you never suffered any of the evils of slavery?

Aristobulus—No, sah, I never was a slave myself. My uncle, though, was a slave for fifty years, and of co'se as a family we've got a long account to settle with the white race, sah. (With a hard, relentless look) I'm getting purty well even with them, sah."

MISS BUNKER HILL—Oliver Wendell Holmes is 60 years old. Which of his works do you prefer? Col. Weston—Well, Holmes's "Sweet Home" is about as good as any of 'em.—*Texas Siftings*.

MAJOR J. B. CAMPBELL, U. S. A., left New Orleans, La., early in the week on a short visit North.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York City, on Thursday.

THE bones of Lord Howe, who was shot at Ticonderoga July 8, 1758, were recently unearthed in the village of that name by some workmen. The coffin was in a good state of preservation.

ENSIGN J. A. HOOGWERFF, U. S. N., was married, Oct. 10, at Elkridge Landing, Md., to Miss Edwaine L. Heister. Ensign W. R. Shoemaker was "best man." The bride is a great granddaughter of Gen. Peter Muhlenberg of Revolutionary fame.

DR. EDWARD ORAM SHAKESPEARE, of General Hartranft's staff, N. G. Pa., is to be married Oct. 24, at Darby, Del., to Miss Mary Louise Baird, a sister of Mr. Charles O. Baird, at whose house a wedding reception will be given from 1 until 3 o'clock on the day of the wedding.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## JOINT PARADE—1ST AND 2D N. Y. BRIGADES.

It has been finally decided that the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the soldiers memorial arch to be erected in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., shall take place on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 2, 1889, at 3 o'clock. Brig.-Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade, has extended an invitation to Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade, to parade his brigade in Brooklyn in conjunction with the 2d Brigade, and General Fitzgerald on behalf of the 1st Brigade has accepted the invitation. Details relating to the parade have not as yet been decided upon. Governor Hill is to be tendered a review of both commands to take place after the ceremonies, at some point to be decided upon. At the conclusion of the parade a general banquet is to be held in Brooklyn, to which the Governor and Staff, Generals and Staff of both Brigades, and the Field officers of each organization in the parade and other guests are to be invited.

## REPORT OF CAPTAIN G. LAWSON, U. S. A., ON ILLINOIS STATE CAMP.

Under date of Springfield, Ill., Aug. 28, 1889, Capt. Lawson submitted his report to the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., on the condition of the Illinois National Guard at Camp Lincoln, Springfield, Ill., from July 6 to Aug. 26, 1889. Capt. Lawson remained in the field during the entire encampment, placing his time at the disposal of each commander as he arrived. We make the following extracts showing the principal features of the report:

The following extract from the regimental morning reports shows the strength, present and absent, of each organization, with the date that each was in camp:

Organizations.	Date.	Present.		Absent.	
		Companies.	Men.	Companies.	Men.
1st Inf.	July 13 to 20	8	27	5	115
2d Inf.	July 6 to 13	12	35	8	202
3d Inf.	July 20 to 27	9	34	12	273
4th Inf.	July 29 to Aug. 5	8	28	4	165
5th Inf.	Aug. 19 to 26	11	36	4	84
6th Inf.	Aug. 5 to 12	9	30	5	81
7th Inf.	Aug. 12 to 19	12	42	3	69
Bat. A.	Aug. 5 to 12	1	4	1	16
Bat. D.	July 13 to 20	1	4	1	27
Grand total.		71	239	38	907

Supplies are purchased by contract by the adjutant general, who is *ex officio* quartermaster and commissary general, and all the duties that pertain to these departments are under his charge. The uniform is the same as that worn by the U. S. Army, and is of a very good quality. The full dress is not issued by the State. The 2d Regiment has a full dress uniform, purchased for them by the public-spirited citizens of Chicago.

Camp Lincoln is situated about two miles northwest from the center of Springfield, is owned by the State, and is in excellent condition. There is a most excellent rifle range on the north end of the ground, and it is thanks to the most zealous and painstaking officer, Colonel James A. Shaffer, inspector of rifle practice of the State, complete in every detail. Each regiment has an inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of captain, who superintends the practice of his own regiment; but to insure uniformity the State inspector of rifle practice exercised a supervision over all, and, in fact, was on the range from morning until night.

The 2d Infantry, of Chicago, Col. H. A. Wheeler, was inspected July 10. This regiment has a young colonel, who is a fine disciplinarian, and all the duties of camp routine moved with clock-like precision. Drills very good; some of the battalion drills would reflect credit on any organization. The ceremonies of guard mounting (escort of the colors), parades, etc., were very good; guard duty well performed, when one takes into consideration that 30 per cent. of the men were never in camp before. Police of camp and quarters very good. Discipline well maintained. A fine body of men, physically. Some complaints about lack of food in this regiment.

The 1st Infantry, of Chicago, Col. Kock, was inspected July 12; arms, with eight exceptions, in very good condition. Harness polished and accoutrements clean. Police of camp very good. Guard duty well performed. Drills good. The regiment owns a Gatling gun, calibre .45. The drill and military appearance of this detachment was very good. Great care has been exercised in the selection of recruits; a recruit must serve two months on probation before he is enlisted.

Light Battery D, of Chicago, was inspected July 17, the battery being in camp with the 1st Infantry. They have four 12 pound guns, owned by the Citizens' Association of Chicago, and four Gatling guns, calibre .45, owned by the State. Some of the harness is badly worn. Police of camp and quarters good. Drills, mounted, very good. Some practice was had with the Gatling guns; result, not very good; distance fired, 600 yards.

The 3d Infantry, Col. Thomas G. Lawler, was inspected July 21. The formation was half an hour late. Marching, wheeling into line, fairly done. Some of the company officers were not in their proper place when in column of companies; these mistakes were pointed out to the colonel, who had them corrected. Arms, with few exceptions, in very good condition. Police of camp very good. Guard duty fairly well performed. Drills were very good toward the last days of the encampment. Guard mounting and parades fair. Two companies of this regiment are from Rockford, the remaining companies are from small towns, one in each, so that little or no opportunity presents itself for the colonel to have battalion drills.

The 4th Infantry, Col. Fred. Bennett, was inspected Aug. 4. The formation was slow. Marching, wheeling, and military appearance good. Arms clean, with few exceptions. Police of quarters and camp generally good. Kitchens, mess-tents, etc., in good condition. The drills by battalion, company, and skirmish fairly well done, the main trouble being the loss of distance between companies and ours. Some of the companies were well advanced in skirmish drill. At guard mounting errors were usually made by the guard wheeling as if on a movable instead of a fixed pivot; in one case the junior officer of the guard could not wheel his platoon into line after passing the officer of the day. Although the colonel issued orders that each relief should be visited and instructed by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard, this important duty was not well performed. A Military courtesy was not, as a rule, well observed in this regiment. The men seem to think that they should not salute officers after retreat. Col. Bennett is a fine disciplinarian, and will, no doubt, correct these defects. Two companies of this regiment are from Chicago, the remainder being from small towns in the northern part of the State.

Light Battery A, from Danville, was inspected Aug. 10. The battery has four 3 inch rifle guns, belonging to the organization, equipped by the State. These guns were not brought to the encampment this year, but in their place four Gatling guns, calibre .45, were brought, with which the battery had some practice at targets—distance fired, 600 yards. The practice was had during a rain and was very good. The drill was very fair. The quarters, tents at in-

spection, were not very well policed, neither were their mess-tents. This battery was encamped with the 6th Infantry.

The 6th Infantry, Col. Wm. Clendenin, was inspected Aug. 11. The line was promptly formed. Marching and wheeling into line good. The arms and accoutrements, with a few exceptions, were very good. Tents and ground, except Co. B, were in excellent condition. About 40 per cent. of the men were never in camp before, including one entire new company. The promptness with which this regiment formed for all duty was an agreeable surprise, and their battalion, company and skirmish drills were very creditable, indeed. Their guard mounting and parades were well performed. The regiment is located in the northwestern part of the State, with headquarters at Moline; no two companies in the same town.

The 8th Infantry, Col. Remy M. Smith, was inspected Aug. 18. The line was slow in forming; marching and wheeling fair; companies to the right of the colors lost distance; men, as a rule, were steady in ranks—a great improvement over their first formation on arrival in camp, when it was not uncommon to see men expectorate in ranks, wipe their faces, and turn their heads to watch the band as it passed in front of the line. Arms, with few exceptions, were clean. Police good, except Co. D. Mess-tents and kitchens were all cleaned and well policed, except Co. H. Guard duty was not well performed, with the exception of that under Lieut. McWilliams. Battalion drills, like guard mounting, were not well performed, owing to the inexperience of officers and guides; fair progress was made before the week was over. Some of the companies have very good skirmish drill. Military courtesy was well observed.

The 5th Infantry, Col. James H. Barkley, was inspected Aug. 25. The line was promptly formed, marching and wheeling very good. Men steady in ranks. After wheeling into column of companies, and the ranks opened, some of the company commanders did not take their proper position. The arms were clean, with few exceptions. Co. G had left their haversacks home. Police of camp fair; the remainder very good; mess-tents and kitchens good. Before the week ended their drills were very creditable. Guard duty was fairly well performed, when it is remembered that over 60 per cent. of the men were never in camp before. Discipline was well maintained, and military courtesy between the officers and their men was well observed.

The National Guard of Illinois is composed of excellent material, its officers and men being some of the most successful business men in the State, and the personal and pecuniary sacrifice they make in aid of the Guard is very commendable, indeed, and is, no doubt, properly appreciated by the majority of the citizens of this great State. In concluding his report, Capt. Lawson expresses his most sincere thanks to his Excellency Gov. Fifer, Lieut. Gov. Ray, Adj.-Gen. Vance, and the officers of the different regiments for their courtesy and kindness extended to him during the encampment.

## THE TRIP OF THE 1ST REGT., C. N. G., TO CANADA.

(By the Correspondent of the Journal.)

PROMPTLY at 7 o'clock on the evening of Oct. 2 the assembly was sounded in the armory of the 1st Regiment, of Connecticut, and at 7.15 the command was turned over to Col. Cone by Adj. Ingersoll. Col. Cone in a few well chosen remarks cautioned the men to bear in mind that they were members of the 1st Regt., and represented the National Guard of Connecticut, and let no improper action reflect discredit on their company or regiment. The line of march from the armory to the depot was thronged with people. At the depot the regiment embarked on a train of 10 Pullman sleeping coaches and baggage cars, which left the depot at 8 o'clock for Montreal, amid cheers from the thousands of their friends who had gathered to see their "pets" off.

The officers present were as follows: Col. Wm. E. Cone; Maj. Thos. M. Smith; Capt. and Adj. Phineas H. Ingersoll; Q. M. Theron C. Swan; Paym. Alfred W. Green; Surg. Harmon G. Howe; Asst. Surg. S. B. Childs; I. R. P. James B. Houston; Chaplain Rev. James Stoddard.

Co. A—Capt. Ed. Schultze; 1st Lt. H. L. Smith; 2d Lt. James C. Bailey; Co. B—Capt. J. B. Smith; 1st Lt. J. F. Lawler; 2d Lt. R. J. Kingsley; Co. D—Capt. A. M. Bennett; 1st Lt. W. R. Allen; 2d Lt. J. C. McBratney; Co. E—Capt. A. L. Thompson; 1st Lt. J. J. Smith; 2d Lt. R. A. Upson; Co. F—Capt. G. B. Newton; 1st Lt. L. B. Hubbard; 2d Lt. C. W. Newton; Co. G—Capt. John Hickey; 1st Lt. C. L. Bissell; 2d Lt. Chas. C. Cheney; Co. H—Capt. Wm. H. C. L. Smith; 1st Lt. H. E. Chapman; 2d Lt. C. H. Patterson; Co. K—Capt. Dewitt P. Preston; 1st Lt. Chas. H. Slocum; 2d Lt. H. H. Saunders. Machine Gun Platoon, 2d Lt. Henry Avery; Signal Corps, 1st Lt. Morris Penrose; Hospital Corps—Acting Hospital Stewart, Sergt. C. L. Hubbard. Making a total present of 439 officers and men.

An elegant showing, considering it was but five weeks ago that the regiment was in camp, to say nothing of the expense of this trip, which was out of their own pockets. The "guests" present were Gov. M. Bulkeley, of Conn., and staff, consisting of Q. M. Gen. Brig.-Gen. Wm. B. Rudd, Surg.-Gen. Brig.-Gen. Henry Hungerford, Paym.-Gen. Brig.-Gen. Wallace T. Fenn, Aide-de-Camps Colo. James Y. Fairman and Col. Wm. S. Chappell, Capt. S. O. Prentice, executive secretary to Gov. Bulkeley; Major Alex. Allen and Major Chas. L. Burdett, of the Brigade Staff; Mayor of Hartford, the Hon. John G. Root; U. S. Senators, for R. Hawley; ex-Mayor Wm. Westphal, ex Q. M. Gen. A. C. Goodrich, ex Paym. Wm. B. McCray, the Hon. J. G. Bathburn, the Hon. Linus R. Plympton, Capt. C. A. DuBois, 2d Regt., N. G., S. N. Y.; ex Q. M. Richard O. Cheney.

The train arrived at St. Albans at 7 o'clock, Thursday morning, Oct. 3, where previous arrangements had been made for their reception. Montreal was reached at 10 o'clock, promptly on time. There were present to receive the regiment U. S. Consul Knapp, Mayor Grenier, Col. Patten, Col. Turnbull and Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, Mayor Grenier extended the regiment a most hearty welcome and the freedom of the city, to which Senator Hawley on behalf of the regiment replied, that though they came with all the accoutrements of war they were on a mission of good will.

Line was formed, and the regiment, preceded by the Mayor and staff of the city, marched to the Hotel de la Victoria Rifles, where arms were stacked and speeches of welcome by Col. Massey (brother of Massey of the well-known firm of Caswell, Massey and Co., of N. Y.) and others. The men fell in without arms and marched to the Windsor Hotel, where quarters had been engaged. A reception was given the officers and guests by ex-Mayor and Mrs. Beauregard at their residence from 4 to 6 in the afternoon and was largely attended.

The programme in the evening was as follows: 1. No. 1 Troop 6th District Cavalry—Sword exercise. 2. 5th Battalion Royal Scots—Musical drill. 3. 6th Fusiliers—New bayonet exercise. 4. 6th Battalion, Mount Royal Rifles—Sword drill by sergeants. 5. 5th Battalion Royal Scots—Physical drill with arms. 6. Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery—Repository exercise. 7. Victoria Rifles—Manual and firing exercises and platoon runs. 8. No. 1000. Standing gun drill, dismounting and mounting field ordnance.

This proved a very interesting affair to the visitors and the three to five thousand spectators gathered in the hall, which is 325x160 with 45 feet at the sides for company rooms opening on to the floor or the galleries, which pass around three sides of the hall; the floor is of hard clay and horses can be readily manœuvred there. The first number was a handsome exhibition of facility in handling the sword with great skill and freedom. The musical drill of the Royal Scots was a beautiful sight. Each man had in either hand a small English and a American flag, and they went through an exhaustive drill consisting of calisthenic exercise and fancy marching with graceful motion, to a melody of bright air played by the band. They afterward gave an exhibition of a similar kind with arms. There was much enthusiasm and applause, the hall being crowded and the entrance very difficult to make, so dense was the crowd on the walks. Admission was by ticket of invitation except to men in uniform and ladies accompanying. A very instructive part of the entertainment was the mounting and dismounting of a heavy siege piece weighing nearly 6,500 pounds by a squad

of men, who handled the huge gun with skids, skill, and judgment.

All headquarters were open and provided with refreshments for the city's guests, a bountiful supply of everything showing much generosity, and the Victorias and 65th kept open house at their armories. The officers and guests found no lack of entertainment at the clubs after the drill, the gathering at the St. James Club being a very warm one, lasting until the " wee wee wee" hours.

The regiment assembled at 8 o'clock Friday morning and marched down to the boat that was to take them on the trip down the Lachine Rapids, which was a very enjoyable trip notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Upon return the regiment and guests were landed near the Champ-de-Mars, being received with salute by cannon. At the Champ-de-Mars the entire Fire Department was paraded in review through the mud. The rainy weather continuing, all ideas of giving a street parade was abandoned. As Col. Cone was determined to show his regiment he decided to use the drill hall. The regiment assembled at 2.30, repaired to the armory of the Victoria Rifles, where arms were stacked, and from there marched to the drill hall clad in overcoats and leggings. Arriving at the hall, the regiment gave an excellent exhibition.

Line was formed for battalion drill in L. B. The school of the battalion was thoroughly rehearsed, and executed in that neat and handsome manner in which this regiment is noted for. The loadings and firings were most perfect. The machine gun platoon, under command of Lieut. Avery, gave an illustration of skill in handling the Gatling gun, going through the several movements of mounting and dismounting the piece, the loadings and firings with clock like precision, which took the "Hall" by storm. A dress parade closed the exhibition. Time of formation, 1.07, which is marvellous and shows conclusively the able manner in which the several companies are handled. The ceremony throughout was so near perfection as to well earn the hearty applause received from the spectators. An English officer stated freely that he had never seen a regiment of regulars do such excellent work.

Again through the rain and mud the regiment marched back to the hotel, receiving from the crowds along the line of march a grand ovation. During the drill the Reception Committee appeared with carriages and drove the invited guests to Mount Royal, where a bountiful collation was awaiting, especially prepared. Speeches were made in English and French, to which Gov. Bulkeley and Chaplain Stoddard replied in the mother tongue. "Auld Lang Syne" was sung in both languages. At 8 P. M. the assembly for the last time at Montreal was sounded, and at 9 o'clock on the minute (schedule time) the train moved out of Bonaventure station for home, amid the cheers from the assembled multitude. The trip home was without incident. The train arrived at Hartford as usual on the minute, 11 o'clock, Saturday morning, Oct. 5.

Upon arrival at the armory Gov. Bulkeley addressed the men in very complimentary terms, expressing his approval, as commander-in-chief, of their commendable conduct throughout the trip. Senator Hawley followed in similar terms of endorsement and commendation. Col. Cone, in a few appropriate remarks, also thanked the men for their efforts to sustain the high reputation of the regiment. The regiment was then dismissed.

In conclusion there remains little to be said, except to endorse the above addresses. The actions of the men were such as to warrant the highest praise. Never has a regiment gone on a trip of this kind and returned with a more spotless record than the 1st Regiment, C. N. G. Col. Cone is to be congratulated, not alone on the success of the trip, but also for being the C. O. of such a regiment. Major Smith and Q. M. Swan, as the Committee on Arrangements, are deserving of great praise, as it is to them the regiment is indebted for its success, by the careful attention paid to every little detail and its execution. Col. Cone has a staff of workers. Noticeable among them is his indefatigable adjutant, Capt. P. H. Ingersoll. Your correspondent was received and entertained most courteously throughout by all.

## CREEDMOOR.

THE marksman's badge and sharpshooters' matches were shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, Oct. 5. The attendance was very large and the scores made were good. The day was fine and the conditions for shooting were good. Following were the winners of cash prizes and medals:

Name.	Co.	Regt.	300 yds.	500 yds.	750 yds.
J. C. Abrams	G.	7	23	24	47
R. Oliver	Staff.	23	23	23	45
Jas. Duane	N. R. A.	23	23	23	45
H. C. Brown	Staff.	23	22	22	44
Edw. Duffy	Field.	23	22	22	44
S. C. Firth	I.	23	22	22	44
R. Darling	A.	7	19	24	43

## MEDAL WINNERS.

F. A. Wells	B.	23	23	24	47
T. J. Dolan	N. C. S.	12	23	23	46
Geo. Shorkley	N. R. A.	21	24	24	45
G. F. Hamlin	I.	23	20	24	44
A. G. Scranton	F.	7	22	21	43

Last matches this season: Saturdays, Oct. 12 and 20, and Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

At the regular monthly meeting of the N. R. A., Oct. 1, Gen. Wingate reported that he had submitted the deed and abstract of title of Creedmoor to the Attorney-General, and it was probable that the transfer of the range to the ownership of the State would be effected within a few weeks at the latest. Resolutions commemorative of the late Gen. Rodney C. Ward, treasurer of the Association, offered by Secretary John S. Shepherd, were adopted. The financial statement of the recent prize meeting held at Creedmoor has not yet been made up, but it is expected that the Association, as the result of the storm, will be called upon to meet a deficit of close upon \$1,000.

## SOME EXCELLENT SHOOTING.

At the recent meeting of the Ulster and Belfast Rifle Association on the Kinnaird Range, Holywood, Ireland, some exceptionally fine shooting was done, and full scores throughout were very common. As an example of the many fine scores, we give the scores of the prize winners in two of the matches:

Competition S.—200 yards; Martini; seven shots; no sighting shots.

Name.	Total.
Henry, T. W.	55 55 55 55 55 55 55
Chickens, N.	55 55 55 55 55 55 55
Barnett, Capt. R. W.	45 55 55 55 55 55 55
Russell, R.	45 55 55 55 55 55 55
Braithwaite, W. T.	55 55 55 55 55 55 55
Ajilner, Capt. J. K.	55 55 55 55 55 55 55
Anderson, Q. M. S.	55 55 55 55 55 55 55

Competition T.—500 yards; Martini; seven shots; no sighting shots.

Name.	Total.
Chickens, N.	55 55 55 55 55 55 55
Alexander, J.	55 55 55 55 55 55 55
Anderson, J.	55 55 55 55 55 55 55
Pope, G.	55 55 55 55 55 55 55
Smith, J.	55 55 55 55 55 55 55
Bilgh, W.	55 55 55 55 55 55 55
Haddow, M. H.	55 55 55 55 55 55 55

It is worthy of note on no previous occasion was there such a number of marksmen present from England and Scotland. The meeting during the five days was most successful throughout, and everything was conducted in the most satisfactory manner.

## REMINGTON VERSUS SPRINGFIELD RIFLES.

In connection with the recent challenge from the 23d Regt., N. Y., to the Massachusetts State Team (published in the JOURNAL of last week), Capt. H. C. Brown, I. R. P., 23d Regt., under date of Oct. 4, sent the following to Col. H. T. Rockwell, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, M. V. M.: "SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt o



your letter of Sept. 28. Although regretting that the pressure of military duties and the time already expended this season by your team makes it inexpedient to shoot the matches at present, we do not care to relinquish the project entirely, and would respectfully suggest that we arrange the competitions for some time during the summer of 1890 or at the fall meeting of the National Rifle Association. Your suggestion in reference to the 2d Massachusetts Regiment does not quite meet our views, although we would be willing to meet a team from any one regiment, we do not care to meet a team made up in the manner proposed by you. If agreeable I will meet you at any time in Boston to arrange terms.

#### Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

The strength of the regiment as shown by the last quarterly report is as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Agr.
Field and Staff.....	10		
Non commissioned Staff.....	11		
Company A.....	2	96	98
Company B.....	3	100	103
Company C.....	3	100	103
Company D.....	3	94	97
Company E.....	3	100	103
Company F.....	3	100	103
Company G.....	3	100	103
Company H.....	3	100	103
Company I.....	3	100	103
Company K.....	3	100	103
	59	1001	1040

The above shows a gain of 13 over the last quarter, which was 1,027.

A committee from the regiment recently visited the range of the 13th Regiment, the special object being to see the arrangement for carrying off the smoke and gas incident to rifle shooting. They found the arrangement answered so well that a similar one will be put in the armory of the 7th. The regiment has received an invitation from Col. Gaither, of the 5th Maryland of Baltimore, to visit that city as guests and join in a parade and sham battle on Thanksgiving Day next. Col. Appleton, on behalf of the 7th Regt., with sincere regret, was obliged to decline the invitation, owing to the great tax upon the time of the members this year.

#### Thirteenth New York.—Col. D. E. Austen.

SPECIAL efforts are now being made to advance the standing of the regiment in rifle practice. Heretofore the regiment has held a backward position in this most important acquirement, but now it is hoped that it will, in due time, be among the first and foremost. As an incentive, a team was hastily organized for the last fall meeting of the N. R. A. This will still remain in existence as a nucleus for a stronger one. A rifle club has been organized, of which Col. Austen is president, Capt. C. A. Luscomb vice president and Capt. French, I. R. P., secretary. The Executive Committee consists of one member from each company and one from the non-com. staff. The club numbered some 60 members at its first meeting and will, of course, be further increased. Club matches will be held every Saturday evening and those in charge are desirous to have the members interest themselves in the matter and of this there seems to be no doubt. This is a step in the right direction. Gallery rifle practice, with the exception of one or two regiments, has received too little attention, and yet it ought to be one of the principal duties and it carried out intelligently the result will be of the greatest benefit to the organizations concerned.

The scheme for a Transatlantic trip, taking in London and Paris, has been abandoned; by some it was considered possible in the course of two years' time, when the regiment will, it is hoped, number a thousand men, and its present high state be even further advanced. The success of the recent Western trip of the regiment, both as regards the pleasure derived and the splendid record of the regiment from a military standpoint, did much to further the hope of a trip across the Atlantic. Col. Austen says, however, that the idea is entirely given up.

The regiment had a preliminary inspection and short march out on the night of Oct. 7. A new drum and five corps, after the style adopted by the Pennsylvania troops, was tried. The members of this corps have all volunteered their services.

#### Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

THE minstrel show to be given by Co. F is getting into good shape. Boxes will be auctioned at the armory on Tuesday evening, Oct. 29. The annual shoot of this company will take place on Thanksgiving Day.

Company drill season opened last Monday night. Attendance in the several companies throughout the week has been exceptionally good.

The non-coms. of Co. C gave a dinner to the company after their first drill last Wednesday night.

It is very probable that the regiment will give a ball this season at the Metropolitan Opera House. Final action was taken last night (Friday), but was too late for this week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

#### Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

Co. B is making rapid progress in membership. On Oct. 1, the first drill night of the present season, the company turned out 95 per cent. of the full number. In rifle practice the company is making most satisfactory progress and maintains an easy lead of the other companies of the regiment. It is to be hoped that the trouble existing between the commandant of the company and its members will soon terminate in some definite manner, as the present state of affairs is not conducive to the company's good, although it has not lost any ground apparently. In reference to the present temporary administration it is said on the best of authority that a permanent change to this would prove most beneficial, but a return to the old regime most suicidal. Lieut. C. H. Smith, the present commandant, has issued an excellent order in reference to the various duties of the members. In concluding the order the Lieutenants says: "The progress made in recruiting and the promising future make the company's prospects seem very bright. In view of this it is to be hoped that nothing that may arise, nor the ultimate result of anything that may have arisen of a character menacing to the company's continued prosperity, or involving questions of importance in the company's administration, will be allowed to diminish our interest or weaken our efforts for the company's welfare."

The regiment made an excellent showing at Creedmoor last week. Out of the detachment present, they qualified some 40 marksmen.

There was some very "high jinks" at the recent "Grand Guard" excursion.

#### Tenth N. Y. Battalion.—Lieut.-Col. W. E. Fitch.

THE cornerstone of the new State armory of Albany, N. Y., was laid in the city on Sept. 26, 1889, with Masonic ceremony, preceded by a procession of the 10th Battalion, in command of Lieut. Col. Wm. E. Fitch, acting as escort. On the platform close to the spot where the stone was to be laid were a number of specially invited guests, among whom were: Gov. Hill and staff officers and officers of the 10th Battalion; Gen. A. J. Parker and staff; Col. McEwen, Capt. Cusack and Lloyd of Troy, McEwen of Saratoga, and others. The R. W. James Ten Eyck, acting as M. W. Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York, laid the cornerstone. Lieut.-Col. Fitch, on behalf of the officers of the 10th Battalion, presented Mr. Ten Eyck with a trowel of solid silver, 12 inches long, and a handle of solid ivory. The Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Isaac Newton Phelps, delivered the prayer. Various articles were deposited in the cornerstone. At the conclusion of the Masonic ceremonies Gov.

Hill made a most interesting address. We give a portion of his remarks:

#### GOV. HILL'S ADDRESS.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS.—The appropriate and impressive ceremonies which we have just witnessed emphasize the patriotic and beneficent purposes for which this building is founded. They serve to remind us of the peculiar significance of this occasion and to intensify our appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship.

In a free country like ours, where the national standing Army is comparatively insignificant in numbers, and where the main military reliance for the safety of the republic lies in the citizen soldiery of the several States, the duty of the State to properly house and care for its martial defenders by the erection of suitable and adequate armories, is an obligation, the faithful performance of which is dictated by the highest sentiments of gratitude and patriotism.

I believe that it is the universal sentiment that the National Guard of this State, for efficiency, discipline, and morale never stood higher in public estimation and in fact than it does at the present hour.

A generous policy and a liberal administration of military affairs, coupled with the manifestation on the part of its chief officials of an earnest interest in the welfare of the Guard may have somewhat facilitated this result, while the enthusiastic devotion and intelligent and assiduous efforts of brigade, regimental, and company officers have undoubtedly greatly contributed to the success attained, but the high standard not realized may be mainly ascribed to the faithful and patient labor, the loyalty, obedience, and the commendable zeal and ambition of the rank and file of our National Guard. The praise is all theirs, while the honor and glory of their achievements belong to the State as well as to them. It is eminently fitting therefore that in recognition of results accomplished in which every citizen may well take a consoling pride, there should be erected such an edifice as this—the cornerstone of which we have just laid. Permit me to suggest, however, that with every armory I would build a score of school houses, and let them stand side by side, working together for the education and protection of the people.

The National Guard of this State now consists of about 15,000 men, being over half as many as the whole United States Army. You soldiers realize better than any one else that innovations have been wrought in its management and improvements made in its status during the past few years, which have proved beneficiary.

Despite adverse criticism at the time, there is no longer any question but that the reorganization of 1886, whereby divisions were abolished and the number of brigades reduced, has been of substantial advantage. Military methods have been greatly simplified. A system of liberal pensions has been established by statute for those soldiers who are actually injured while on duty. State soldiers are thus placed on the same footing as those in the Federal Army.

The camp of instruction at Peekskill has been purchased and is now the property of the State. It is no longer an experiment, but a successful permanent institution.

I can speak from personal knowledge of what has been accomplished since 1885. Since then, nine new armories have been built—entirely completed—while there are eleven others now in process of construction in various parts of the State. The annual appropriation by the legislature for the maintenance of the Guard is \$400,000, and it is believed that this large sum is wisely and economically expended.

I venture the assertion that there was not a citizen of the commonwealth who witnessed the magnificent parade of the Guard, 15,000 strong, as they marched through the streets of New York City on the 30th of April last, who did not feel a quickened pride and an awakened interest as he contemplated the proficiency attained by our troops—the steady step, the soldierly bearing, the grand evolutions and the superb discipline exhibited on that memorable occasion.

The 10th Battalion of the 3d Brigade, for whose special use this edifice is to be dedicated, constitutes no unimportant part of the troops of the State.

Your battalion has long needed new and commodious quarters, and my congratulations are extended upon the prospect of the erection of a beautiful building which will meet your wants, and at the same time prove an architectural ornament to Albany.

At the conclusion of Gov. Hill's address the parade reformed and returned over Lark street, Hudson avenue, South Pearl and State streets to the Masonic temple and battalion headquarters. Gov. Hill and his staff officers, Gen. Parker and staff and guests, proceeded to Gen. Parker's residence where luncheon was served.

#### CONNECTICUT.

We are requested to publish the following:  
HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 26, 1889.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your account of Connecticut's camp closed with an assertion that "the C. N. G. have entirely too many text books." I suppose your correspondent meant by this too many different text books.

He states that "the following books are all authority: U. S. Tactics, State Regulations (which do not come into our cases with the tactics), Reagan's Manual, Lieut. Totten, 4th U. S. Art., on Guard Duty, and Major Burdett on Grand Guard Duty and Major Jarman on Sentry Duty. They all more or less conflict and invariably lead to endless arguments." Your correspondent must have been misinformed. Lieut. Totten's pamphlet on guard duty was purchased of him and distributed to the National Guard of this State without comment. Reagan's Manual has not been adopted by the State. These two books, therefore, are not "authority." The manuals on grand guard duty and sentry duty do not conflict with the U. S. Tactics or State Regulations.

Respectfully yours,  
JAMES H. JARMAN, Major and B. I. R. P., C. N. G.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

THE annual field day of the organizations of the 2d Brigade at Lynn on Oct. 3 was successfully carried out. The entire brigade was assembled on the ground by 12.30 p. m. The total strength present of the organizations was as follows: 9th Inf., 609; 5th Inf., 610; 8th Inf., 651; 1st Battalion of Cavalry, 147; 1st Battalion of Light Artillery, 201; Ambulance Corps, 16; Signal Corps, 22. Aggregate, 2,256. At 1.30 p. m. the troops commanded by Brig.-Gen. Peach, accompanied by his staff, commenced to move over the prescribed route. At a certain point of the route it had been decided to give a demonstration of riot drill, and at the corner of Tremont and Liberty streets, a barrier, consisting of some twenty carts, interlocked and chained, had been constructed. The brigade on its march was preceded by 40 picked marksmen, in command of Major J. P. Frost, Insp. Gen. of Rifle Practice, with two Gatling guns of Captain Follett's battery. On seeing the mob and barricade the front rank of the skirmishers advanced cautiously and opened fire on the supposed rioters—skirmishers on the flanks covering the windows and housetops on either side of the street. In the act of the barrier the Gatlings kept up a steady fire. The skirmishers, taking advantage of the ground gained, clambered over the barricade and made a passage for the Gatling guns. Two companies of the 9th Infantry then came forward, unarmed, and aided in clearing away the remainder of the obstruction. The blockade lasted twelve minutes, after which a member of the Signal Corps mounted the limber of a gun and gave the signal to the brigade then at the rear. The brigade then advanced, the different organizations passing in excellent shape. A marching salute was given the Mayor at the City Hall, and to Gen. Peach after he wheeled out of line at the park, where the troops were dismissed and proceeded to their respective homes. No disorder, straggling, or misconduct was observed.

Gen. B. F. Bridges, Jr., commanding the 1st Brigade, directs that the commanding officers of the 6th, 1st, and 2d Regiments of Infantry, Battery B, Light Artillery, the Signal and Ambulance Corps of the 1st Brigade, will report

their commands to Lieut.-Col. Parker, assistant adjutant general, at the Union R. R. depot, Worcester, Monday, Oct. 14, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., for duty. The headquarters of the brigade commander will be at the Bay State House on Main street. Battalion commanders will detail a regimental officer of the day, who will be held responsible for the preservation of order. Men will not be allowed to leave the cars while en route, and no straggling will be permitted. A sufficient guard will be detailed to carry out these orders. Major Edwin H. Shumway, 2d Regiment Infantry, is detailed as brigade officer of the day. The several commands, after reporting, be conducted by a staff officer to the fair grounds, where the troops will be drilled and instructed till 11.30 A. M., as the several commanding officers may order. The column will move at 1.30 p. m. The review will take place upon the return of the column up Main street at City Hall Park. All troops will be mustered in City Hall Park immediately after the review. The men detailed for provost guard will act as a rear guard during the march, and all stragglers will be arrested.

#### CALIFORNIA.

G. O. No. 14, Headquarters 2d Brigade, N. G. C., San Francisco, July 23, 1889, announcing the findings in the cases of the mutinous bandmen, says:

"The underlying fact in these cases is that the musicians did not fully appreciate the exact position of the National Guard in the political organization of the State, its importance and necessity, the full effect of an enlistment in its ranks, and the fact that this enlistment made them soldiers, subject to military discipline. The result of this Court-martial has fully informed them upon this subject. To dishonorably discharge any of them from the National Guard would, under the circumstances, be a penalty severer than the facts justify. The positions of Corgan and Kropp, however, as leaders of their respective bands, warrants a distinction in punishment. As a fine of \$16 has been adjudged against the other musicians, it is hereby ordered that the sentence of the court in the cases of Corgan and Kropp be commuted to a fine of \$25 each. With the foregoing modification, the proceedings, findings, and sentences in the respective cases of the accused, found guilty, are approved, and each of them will forthwith pay the amount of this fine, \$25, to the Paymaster of the 2d Brigade, N. G. C. The said accused, and each of them will, on payment of the above fine, be released from arrest, and report for duty." By order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
R. H. ORRISON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 18, Sept. 6, 1889, A. G. O., publishes the proceedings before a G. C. M., in the trial of Isaac C. Corgan, an enlisted member of the 2d Regt. of Artillery, 2d Brigade, N. G. C., and a member of the regimental band thereof. Charge I.—Beginning a mutiny. Charge II.—Joining a mutiny. Charge III.—Disobedience of orders. To which charges and the specifications thereto the accused, Isaac C. Corgan, pleaded not guilty.

#### NEW JERSEY.

THE drill season in the 4th Regiment of Jersey City commenced last week with a very fair attendance. A prize of \$50 has been offered by a friend of the regiment to the company showing the best average attendance at regimental and company drills and parades, company drills and inspection during the drill season of 1889-90. Schools of instruction for the non-coms. will meet at different times, and prizes will be awarded to the non-commissioned officer of each company having the highest percentage at the end of the season. A special prize will be given to be competed for by those having ninety per cent. and over at the end of the season.

G. O. 15, A. G. O., S. N. J., Oct. 3, 1889. Brigadier and Brevet Major-General William S. Stryker, Adjutant-General, is hereby assigned to duty as Acting Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, and Chief of Ordnance until further orders.

He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.  
By order of the Commander-in-Chief:  
WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Adjutant-General.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

COL. NORMAN M. SMITH, of the 18th Infantry, N. G. P., was re-elected colonel for the ensuing five years on last Tuesday evening, Oct. 1, 1889. After the election the officers of the regiment repaired to the Duquesne Club, where an elegant banquet was served. This regiment is better known as the "Duquesne Greys," of Pittsburgh.

Co. B, 3d Regiment, will have a benefit at the Chestnut Street Theatre on Saturday, Oct. 12. The proceeds will be devoted to furnishing the company room.

#### VARIOUS.

The following inspections, New York Guard, are set down for next week: 1st Battery, Oct. 14; 3d Battery, Oct. 15; 2d Battery, Oct. 16; Troop A, Oct. 17; 8th Regt., Oct. 18. The date of the latter command will probably be changed.

Another attempt at "grand guards," it is expected, will be made by the 9th N. Y. The number of marksmen in the regiment now numbers 216.

Major S. H. Olin, Judge Advocate of the 1st Brigade, N. Y., has been appointed with the brigade, in place of Lieut.-Col. R. W. Leonard, who resigned on account of business. Gen. Fitzgerald made the appointment on Oct. 4, and as soon as Lieut.-Col. Olin receives his new commission a new Judge Advocate will be appointed.

The majority of officers in the 1st and 2d N. Y. Brigades, especially the regimental commandants, it is fair to state, are not particularly delighted over the prospect of a joint parade of both brigades in Brooklyn next month. Besides the large hole it will make in the treasury of each organization concerned, it will be an additional tax on the men who have already performed considerable service.

The non-commissioned officers of the 4th N. Y. have arranged a scheme of a competition with the non-coms. of the 14th N. Y., and the work of preparing for the coming contest will commence at once. The contesting drills will probably take place some time in February next and a committee of experts will decide.

As will be noticed in their advertisement, Messrs. Ridabock and Co., New York, are advertising for sale General Brownell's apparatus for demonstrating Upton's U. S. Infantry Tactics. With this apparatus can be shown nearly every movement in the school of the company, school of the battalion, and evolutions of the brigade. The advertisement gives a further description and price.

The remarks of Governor Hill at the laying of the cornerstone of the new armory at Albany, N. Y., quoted in another column, are extremely well chosen. His reference to the re-organization of the Guard in 1886, whereby divisions were abolished and the number of brigades reduced, recalls the fact that to Major Gen. J. Porter, the present Adjutant-General, is due the credit for this change, which has certainly resulted to the greatest advantage of the Guard. The credit has often been given to others, and we take pleasure in correcting the erroneous impression.

The 15th games, handicap, of the 7th Regiment Athletic Association will be held in the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.

There has been considerable discontent among some of the members of the 3d Battery, N. Y., of Brooklyn, Capt. Hasquith. It was claimed that the financial affairs of the battery have not been conducted by the captain as they ought to have been. Complaint was also made against the captain's so-called arbitrary rule. Letters were sent to Adj. Gen. Porter and the press inviting attention to the state of things. The dispute was settled Oct. 7, when the committee appointed to investigate the matter reported. The meeting was lively, but every complaint against the captain was reviewed and every charge exposed as unfounded. The result was the captain's vindication in every particular, by a vote



of 87 to 2, and it was decided that the battery owed him \$48. Gen. McLeer was satisfied that there was nothing in the alleged misconduct of the captain from the first.

The following officers, attached to General Headquarters New York, received their commissions last month: Thomas Henry Barber, insp.-gen., with the rank of brig.-gen., with rank from Sept. 12, 1889, vice Schaefer, resigned; Wm. F. Lansing, Q. M. gen., with the rank of brig.-gen., with rank from Sept. 12, 1889, vice Freeman, term expired; Jacob Ruppert, Jr., A. D. C., with the rank of col., with rank from Sept. 12, 1889, vice Lansing, promoted; Timothy Shafer Williams, A. D. C., with the rank of col., with rank from Sept. 12, 1889, vice Gaynor, term expired.

The report of Major A. D. Cutler, Inspector of the 2d Brigade, National Guard of California, upon the results of his annual inspection of that organization has just been received at this office. It is the best detail report of this nature ever prepared in the history of the National Guard of California. It is very full, pointed and interesting. We hope to be able to make some extracts from it at a later date.

The vacancies in Gen. McLeer's staff, 1st Brigade, N. Y., have been filled as follows: Wm. Cary Sanger from quartermaster to brigade inspector, Frank D. Beard from senior aid to ordnance officer, Edward Annan from junior aid to commissary of subsistence. The new appointments are Peter H. McNulty to brigade quartermaster and Chas. W. Tracy, senior aid.

A detachment of the 3d N. Y., in command of Lieut.-Col. H. C. Clark, were at Creedmoor for rifle practice Oct. 8. The annual inspection and muster takes place on Oct. 21. The regiment, in command of Col. Finkelmeyer, underwent drill and instruction at the armory (Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn), on Oct. 10. They are directed to again assemble for instruction on Oct. 16, at 8 P. M.

Co. A, 4th N. Y., it is said, have organized a bowling team, and stand ready to "do up" any other regimental team presenting itself to be knocked out.

The responses to the recent request of Judge-Advocate-General Bartlett, published in orders from the A. G. O., directing that organizations of the Guard send copies of their by-laws to his office, were comparatively few. Out of some 200 organizations, only 49 made any reply. The result necessitates the issue of G. O. 33, Oct. 3, 1889, A. G. O., S. N. Y., which directs that organizations of the National Guard which have not complied with G. O. 33, c. s., by sending copies of their by-laws to the Judge-Advocate-General, are directed to do so forthwith. Organizations not having by-laws will immediately communicate that fact, in writing, to the Judge-Advocate-General, No. 188 Nassau street, New York City.

The inspection of the 8th N. Y., Col. Scott, has been postponed on account of there being no suitable place to hold the inspection. They will be inspected on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, in their new armory 4th ave. and 9th st.

The inspection of the 69th N. Y., Col. Cavanaugh, has been postponed until Tuesday evening, Oct. 29.

The Governor's Horse Guards, Atlanta, Ga., are practicing regularly for the cavalry tournaments. Their tilting ground is out near the Jewish Orphan Asylum. The tilers who will enter the lists are among the best in the company. The City Gate Guard and the Atlanta Rifles are also at work in earnest preparing for the great contest at the Piedmont Exposition, as are also the Southern Cadets of Macon. Mr. V. H. Talaferro, Secretary of the Exposition Military Committee, has had a conference with the officers of all the local companies, and final arrangements for taking care of the visiting military have been made. So far, it is announced, the entries for the several events guarantee a big success, and other entries that are expected daily insure one of the largest military gatherings that has ever occurred in the South.

In the sham battle at North Point, Md., Sept. 12, says the Baltimore Sunday News, the Maryland National Guard and the visiting troops endured hardships on that day often unsurpassed by the experience of troops in actual warfare, with the exception that in the sham fight the troops were not supposed to face actual shot and shell. Some of them came very near doing so, however. One of the visiting organizations contained a number of members who were fond of target shooting, and some of these had a number of cartridges in their boxes which they had neglected to take out prior to coming to Baltimore. Fortunately, when the blank cartridges were given out to them, the others were discovered. Had the loaded cartridges gotten mixed with the blanks in the bustle and confusion preceding the battle a serious loss of life might have resulted in the ranks of the American forces.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Reader.—The 3d U. S. Infantry was organized May 30, 1790; reorganized in 1815, and again in 1869.

H. N. S.—It is impossible for you to obtain admission to the Military Academy if you are over age.

C.—The 8th Corps in 1862 was commanded by Major-General Wool. The corps badge was a star with six rays.

H. C.—Candidates for the position of acting hospital stewards are to be examined during the present month—October.

A. B. C. asks: When will there be a vacancy in the 4th District of New Jersey for appointment of cadets to West Point and Annapolis? Ans.—West Point, 1890; Annapolis, 1894.

C. C. asks: Are General Service clerks entitled to travelling allowances on discharge, as other enlisted men? Ans.—Yes. So we understand the Paymaster-General of the Army to hold.

Horace.—The next retirement for age is that of Lieut. Col. John Green, 2d U. S. Cav., Nov. 20, 1889. The next general officer of the line to be retired for age is Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon, April 20, 1891.

J. W. asks: Can you inform me where the 40th N. Y. Vol. Veterans meet? Ans.—Write Joseph Murphy, Secretary Mozart Regiment Veteran Association (40th N. Y. Vols.), 2341 4th avenue, N. Y. City.

A. B. asks: 1. Where can I buy Oscar G. Gleason's "How to Handle and Educate Violent Horses," also Grace's "System of Horse Training"? Ans.—Orange Judd Co., 751 Broadway, New York; price, 50 cts.

Applicant asks: How many appointments has the President to the U. S. Military Academy, and has he made them all, for this year? Ans.—All full. No more appointments before next year for admission in 1891.

T. W. R. asks: Won't the JOURNAL please find out when Mr. Glickerson will reach a conclusion in the Watson case and let its readers know why this delay on his part? Ans.—See editorial article of last week on this subject.

A. A. S. asks whether a U. S. Minister, leaving this country, same as the Hon. Fred Douglass, on one of our warships, is entitled to a salute? Ans.—He is entitled to 15 guns upon arrival on ship board and also upon arrival at his destination.

M. R. writes: On the 7th of Sept. I made application to the Adjutant General, through Surgeon General, for enlistment and reinstatement in the Hospital Corps of the Army, from which I was discharged May 28, as Acting Hospital Steward. On the 20th of Sept. I received an answer from the Surgeon General's Office that my application was under consideration, and that I would be notified as soon as a conclusion was reached. Up to Oct. 8th I have received no further notice. Will you let me know in the next issue what has been or what is being done in the mat-

ter? Ans.—An official communication was sent you October 8th.

J. R. says: I deserted July 15, 1883; surrendered July 6, 1884; returned to duty without trial on condition of making good time lost by desertion; discharged Feb. 20, 1885; re-enlisted March 19, 1885, and am now in service. Was I entitled to receive retained pay at date of discharge, Feb. 20, 1885? Ans.—No. Under present regulations you would, but the regulations in force Feb. 20, 1885, provided that retained pay should be forfeited for "desertion during period of enlistment."

Private asks: Is an enlisted man who has performed the required number of drills and parades during his enlistment, but who is in debt to his organization at the time of his application for his discharge, entitled to a full and honorable discharge? Ans.—No. Par. 215, State Regulations, says: "A full and honorable discharge to an enlisted man shall be granted only when he is not indebted to the State or to his organization and has attended not less than 60 per cent. of the drills and parades lawfully of his organization in each year of his enlistment, unless excused by proper authority."

J. H.—The act approved July 28, 1866, provides that "each and every soldier who enlisted into the Army of the United States after the 19th day of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and having served the time of his enlistment has been honorably discharged, and who has received or who is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars and no more, and any such soldier enlisted for not less than three years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service, and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of one hundred dollars hereby authorized."

#### EXECUTION OF TWO SPIES.

HEADQUARTERS POST,  
FRANKLIN, TENN., June 9, 1863.

LAST evening about sundown two strangers rode into camp and called at Col. Baird's headquarters, who presented unusual appearances. They had on citizens' overcoats, Federal regulation pants and caps. The caps were covered with white flannel havelocks. They wore side arms, and showed high intelligence. One claimed to be a colonel in the U. S. A., and called himself Col. Austin; the other called himself Major Dunlap, and both representing themselves as Inspector-Generals of the U. S. A. They exhibited official papers from Gen. Rosecrans, and also from the War Department at Washington, confirming their rank and business. These were all right to Col. Baird, and at first satisfied him of their honesty. They asked the Colonel to loan them \$50, as they had no coats and no money to buy them. Col. Baird loaned them the money, and took Col. Austin's note for it. Just at dark they started, saying they were going to Nashville, and took that way. Just as soon as their horses' heads were turned the thought of their being spies struck Col. Baird, he says, like a thunderbolt, and he ordered Col. Watkins, of the 6th Kentucky cavalry, who was standing by, to arrest them immediately. But they were going at lightning speed. Col. Watkins had no time to call a guard, and only with his orderly he set out on the chase. He ordered the orderly to unsling his carbine, and if, when he (the Colonel) halted them they showed any suspicious motions, to fire on them without waiting for an order. They were overtaken about one-third of a mile from here. Col. Watkins told them that Col. Baird wanted to make some further inquiries of them, and asked them to return. This they politely consented to do, after some remonstrance on account of the lateness of the hour and the distance they had to travel, and Col. Watkins led them to his tent, where he placed a strong guard over them. It was not until one of them attempted to pass the guard at the door that they were suspected they were prisoners. Col. Watkins immediately brought them to Col. Baird under strong guard. They at once manifested great uneasiness, and pretended great indignation at being thus treated. Col. Baird frankly told them that he had his suspicions of their true character, and that they should, if loyal, object to no necessary caution. They were very hard to satisfy, and were in a great hurry to get off. Col. Baird told them that they were under arrest, and he should hold them prisoners until he was fully satisfied that they were what they purported to be. He immediately telegraphed to Gen. Rosecrans, and received the answer that he knew nothing of any such men, that there were no such men in his employ, or had his pass.

Long before this despatch was received, however, every one who had an opportunity of hearing their conversation was well satisfied that they were spies. Smart as they were, they gave frequent and distinct evidence of duplicity. After this despatch came to hand, which it did about 12 o'clock (midnight), a search of their persons was ordered. To this the Major consented without opposition, but the Colonel protested against it, and even put his hand to his arms. But resistance was useless, and both submitted. When the Major's sword was drawn from the scabbard there were found etched upon it these words, "Lt. W. G. Peter, C. S. A." At this discovery Col. Baird remarked, "Gentlemen, you have played this d—d well." "Yes," said Lieut. Peter, "and it came near being a perfect success." They then confessed the whole matter, and upon further search various papers showing their guilt were discovered upon their persons. Lieut. Peter was found to have on a rebel cap, secreted by the white flannel havelock.

Col. Baird immediately telegraphed the facts to Gen. Rosecrans and asked what he should do, and in a short time received an order "to try them by a drum-head court-martial, and if found guilty hang them immediately." The court was convened, and before daylight the case was decided, and the prisoners told that they must prepare for immediate death.

At daylight men were detailed to make a scaffold. The prisoners were visited by the Chaplain of the 78th Illinois, who, upon their request, administered the sacrament to them. They also wrote some letters to their friends, and deposited their jewelry, silver cups, and other valuables for transmission to their friends.

The gallows was constructed by a wild cherry tree not far from the depot, and in a very public place. Two ropes hung dangling from the beam, reaching within eight feet of the ground. A little after 9 o'clock A. M. the whole garrison was marshalled around the place of execution in solemn sadness. Two poplar coffins were lying a few feet

away. Twenty minutes past nine the guards conducted the prisoners to the scaffold—they waited firm and steady, as if unmindful of the fearful precipice which they were approaching. The guards did them the honor to march with arms reversed.

Arrived at the place of execution, they stepped upon the platform of the cart and took their respective places. The Provost Marshal, Capt. Alexander, then tied a linen handkerchief over the face of each and adjusted the ropes. They then asked the privilege of bidding a last farewell, which being granted, they tenderly embraced each other. This over, the cart moved from under them, and they hung in the air. What a fearful penalty. They swung off at 9:30—in two minutes the Lieutenant ceased to struggle. The Colonel caught hold of the rope with both hands and raised himself up at three minutes, and ceased to struggle at five minutes. The Colonel was buried with a gold locket and chain on his neck. The locket contained the portrait and a braid of hair of his intended wife—her portrait was also in his vest pocket—these were buried with him at his request. Both men were buried in the same grave.

I should have stated in another place that the prisoners did not want their punishment delayed, but, well knowing the consequences of their acts, even before their trial, asked to have the sentence, be it by hanging or shooting, quickly decided and executed. But they deprecated the idea of death by hanging, and asked for a commutation of the sentence to shooting.

The elder and leader of these unfortunate men was Lawrence Williams, of Georgetown, D. C. He was as fine a looking man as I have ever seen, about six feet high and perhaps thirty years old. He was a son of Capt. Williams, who was killed at the battle of Monterey. He was one of the most intellectual and accomplished men that I have ever known. I have never known any one who excelled him as a talker. He was a member of the Regular Army with the rank of captain of cavalry when the rebellion broke out, and at that time was aide-de-camp and private secretary to Gen. Winfield Scott. From this confidence and respect shown him by so distinguished a man may be judged his education and accomplishments. Soon after the war began he was frank enough to inform Gen. Scott that all his sympathies were with the South, as his friends and interests were there, and that he could not fight against them.

As he was privy to all of Gen. Scott's plans for the campaign, it was not thought proper to turn him loose, hence he was sent to Governor's Island, where he remained three months. After the first Bull Run battle he was allowed to go South, where he joined the Confederate Army. He was awhile on General Bragg's staff as chief of artillery, but at the time of his death was his inspector general.

The other victim of this delusive and reckless daring, was Walter G. Peter, a lieutenant in the Rebel Army and Col. Orton's adjutant. He was a tall, handsome young man of about 25 years, that gave many signs of education and refinement.

To the last, however, they denied being spies. They claimed that they were endeavoring to get through our lines in order to visit friends in the North and in Europe. But this story was so poorly matured that when either told it would not hang together, and there was little resemblance between the accounts which the two gave. The arrest so completely confounded them that they were never afterwards able to recover from it.

NOTE.—The above is from a clipping made by my friend, Col. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., in 1863, from the Daily Press. The gallant colonel was stationed in the neighborhood of the scene of execution at the time. In response to my urgent request to give it to me for the JOURNAL he told me to make what use I pleased of it, and I have sent it to the JOURNAL believing it will interest many of its readers, as it has interested others.

Major Gen. R. W. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, now of St. Paul, Minn., in his fascinating book, entitled "A Soldier's Reminiscences," gives a much briefer account of the same execution. See pages 219-224. General Johnson, however, makes no surmise as to the real name of the colonel, Lawrence W. Orton, which, in the Daily Press, is given unhesitatingly as Lawrence (A.) Williams. Both accounts, however, agree in this, that Orton was buried with the locket and picture of his intended wife. Now, those who know Lawrence Williams will remember that he married George Law's daughter, and if his wife died prior to 1863, certainly the fact was not generally known.

Lawrence A. Williams was a son of Captain William G. Williams, U. S. Topographical Engineer, who was killed at Monterey, Sept. 21, 1846. His body was brought to Buffalo, N. Y., and in company with the body of Capt. George T. Field, 3d U. S. Infantry, who had been lanced to death by Mexican cavalry on the field of Monterey, while lying wounded on the ground after a gallant assault, was buried with great ceremony by the militia and citizens of Buffalo. The writer of this note, as a boy, was an eye witness of the funeral of Williams and Field, as it is still referred to by old citizens, and remembers seeing among the mourners Dr. Austin Flint and family, Dr. White and the Tracys, and among the military escort General Riley, Lieutenant (afterwards General) Dan Bidwell and Lieutenant (afterwards General) W. F. Rogers, and many prominent citizens of Buffalo.

Lawrence A. Williams graduated at the Military Academy in 1862, in the class that entered West Point in 1848, graduating in 1852. In this class were Colonel Casey, General Slocum, Lieut. Jerome N. Bonaparte—afterwards Chief d'Escadron, 3d Cuirassiers (French)—and Major Gen. Alex. McD. McCook. Lieutenant-General Sheridan entered West Point in the same class.

Williams rose to be captain in the 10th Infantry by regular promotion, and by selection was promoted to be major 6th U. S. Cavalry, to fill "original vacancy." Was absent without leave from November, 1863, to March, 1865, when he was dismissed by the President.

It may be that General Johnson was incredulous of the identity of the Col. Lawrence W. Orton with Lawrence A. Williams, and that he, therefore, refrained from all mention of his name. It is hardly plausible that he never heard that identity asserted. But there was certainly a rumor, if nothing more, to the effect that Lawrence A. Williams was alive in 1867, and living in New York State.

L. L. L.

#### PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by U. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of October 8:

A. Languet, Paris, France, dredging boat.  
M. S. Pool, Bradford, Ga., flat bottom boat.  
O. Rosendahl, Minneapolis, Minn., life saving apparatus.  
C. R. King, Christiana, Norway, oil distributor for vessels.  
J. H. Brown, New York, N. Y., ordnance.  
C. A. King, Meriden, Conn., rebound mechanism for breech-loading guns.  
G. B. Ross, Buffalo, N. Y., projectile.  
G. Clarke, Jersey City, N. J., propeller dam.



## THE ORIGIN OF THE NEEDLE GUN.

WITHOUT going so far into antiquity as to trace the history of the shoulder arm from its birth, as the hand cannon fired by a lighted match through the various stages of its development, marked by the arquebus, the wheel lock, the snaphaume, the flint lock, etc., it will be sufficient to commence with the epoch of the great, the First, Napoleon, as marking the germination of the needle gun. In the year 1809, the sagacious General, anxious to furnish his infantry with a useful gun, and jealous of every superfluous pound a soldier had to add to his weight, conferred with a celebrated locksmith of Paris, M. Pauly, placing a large sum of money at his disposal, and holding forth further rewards for the construction of a gun of light weight and simple construction, to be easily handled, but not requiring great accuracy of aim, capable of being readily loaded and fired in all positions, and allowing a large amount of cartridges being carried with it. Of course such conditions implied loading from the breech. Within two years a gun was completed and submitted to a committee of military officers, but it did not meet with their approval. Then came Moscow and Leipzig. The fortune of war turned against the conqueror; his star was upon the wane, and the breech loading gun was forgotten. Amongst Pauly's workmen was an intelligent Prussian, by name John Nicholas Dreyse, the son of a locksmith in Sommerda, near Erfurt, and, moreover, a pupil of the eminent Italian chemist Berthollet. Berthollet, it will be remembered, was well versed in the chemistry of war; he had succeeded in supplying the patriotic armies of France with the materials of war, when her supplies were cut off by the enemies that surrounded her, pointing out the means of obtaining saltpetre from the soil, and of forming artificial nitre beds; and under him Dreyse diligently studied the preparation of explosive compounds. In the construction of Pauly's experimental gun Dreyse took a deep interest, which he doubtless turned to profitable account in after years. In 1821 he left

Paris and established himself in his native town as an engineer and ironfounder, and in 1824 set up a manufactory for percussion caps, which caps he improved by the invention of the copper interior lining, which supplanted the old coating of varnish, and for which he obtained a patent and special privileges. This business brought Dreyse into official connection with the Prussian Ministry of War, and, taking advantage of the occasion, he was not long in suggesting plans for the improvement of his country's armaments; but the public mind, nauseated by the bloody wars, was then indifferent to all matters connected with fire arms.

By perseverance, however, he secured attention, and even received encouragement, and in 1827 submitted to the military authorities the first needle-gun—a muzzle-loader, fitted with a needle, driven by an ordinary hammer through the breech-pin, and firing a fulminating compound that, with the bullet, comprised the cartridge, for the charge contained no gunpowder. This gun was in appearance very like the small-bore fancy rifles for rook shooting, etc., still to be found in gunsmiths' shops. The gun was not adopted, because it required a caution in its use that a soldier might neglect in the heat of an engagement, and which, neglected, might have caused injury to the person who happened to load it.

Undaunted by the rejection of his first gun, Dreyse in the next year, 1828, submitted another; this, too, was a muzzle-loader, but it embodied the principle of the famous ignition cartridge, which in this gun was held in the chamber by a small spring, and fired by a needle propelled by a spiral spring. It was while this second weapon was under trial that Dreyse had the good fortune to become personally known to the then Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards King Frederick William IV., who took the warmest interest in the progress already made, and secured for the inventor the co-operation of skilful officers and engineers.

The interval between 1829 and 1836 was occupied with the profound study of the principle and con-

structive details of the gun and its cartridge. Liberal sums of money were voted in each annual Budget, and the mechanical genius of the country was brought to bear on the perfection of the weapon. But a constant difficulty had occurred from the use of iron barrels, which would, and will, always wear loose at the breech. This was overcome in 1836 by the introduction of a barrel formed of cast steel, and then was produced the gun whose fame was afterwards to echo throughout Europe, and of which 60,000 copies were immediately ordered. These were in 1841 served out to the army, 100 men of every battalion of the line being equipped with them.—*Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette.*

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE English Army is agitated by the limitation by recent order of voluntary retirement to officers of over 25 years' service.

THE Sultan is to be patched up and taken home for repairs if found worth it. Very little of her machinery or fittings can ever be used again.

THERE has been a mutiny of artillery drivers at Woolwich, followed by a still more serious outbreak of a portion of the royal engineers at Aldershot.

THE Montreal Rifle Association instituted a "grand telegraphic team competition" on the 5th of October, with teams from the imperial forces at Halifax and elsewhere.

THE Spanish Government is proposing to exact redress from the Moors for plundering a Spanish vessel, and may perhaps undertake the annexation and civilization of Morocco, as France has that of Algiers.

It is reported in England that a brigadier-general of the Madras Army has recently been invalided home by a medical board on account of his being

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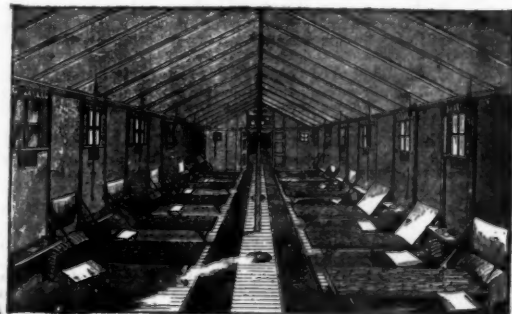
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found to be suffering from the loathsome disease of leprosy.

As one result of the falling of part of the citadel rock at Quebec, killing fifty men, women and children, it is said that it will take a month to make a roadway through the debris which now blocks Champlain street, the one avenue of communication east and west below the heights. As usual when Quebec is in trouble, says the Canadian *Military Gazette*, "the brunt of the work of relief has been borne by the permanent military force, the Cavalry School Corps and B Battery R. C. A., and officers and men of these have distinguished themselves by the heroic manner in which they have worked."

A BERLIN correspondent writes that Bismarck looks with foreboding upon his death as the probable signal for preparation for war. A young Emperor, says the writer, who thinks of nothing but machine guns and smokeless powder, is on the throne. The jingle of spurs and the rattle of musketry are in this young man's ears all day long and echo in his dreams at night. He cultivates the habit of shortened hours of sleep in imitation of Frederick the Great, and in his bluff camaraderie with his soldiers, his efforts at philosophical epigrams with the peasantry, and his attitude toward his courtiers he shows at every step how bitten through and through he is with the idea of modelling himself upon that founder of Prussia's power.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to organize a second mounted infantry regiment in the British Army.

The training of dogs for military purposes is being proceeded with in the Austrian Army, and satisfactory results have been obtained. According to instructions issued by the Vienna War Office, the best breeds for warlike occupations are pointers, sheep dogs, and poodles. Bloodhounds are too expensive. The dogs are trained to carry messages and ammunition, to guard places and depots, and to perform outpost duty.

Writing of the German manoeuvres, the special correspondent of the *Morning Post*, in a letter dated Hanover, Sept. 17, says: "The events of the last two days are eminently significant, as showing the belief of the best tacticians in Europe that a new era has dawned for cavalry, owing to the new cautious tactics of infantry which forbid the near approach of hostile armies owing to the deadly destructiveness of the repeating rifles and the trencherous fire where the smoke of the new powder is scarcely visible. Military opinion is at present divided as to whether in close encounters of cavalry against cavalry the spear or the sabre is the most efficient. At present the German opinion inclines in favor of the spear, but one object of the manoeuvres of the last two days is to settle this question, and their result may shortly be expected to bear practical fruit."

HERR FRICKE, who was at Khartoum when Gen. Gordon was killed, states that Gen. Gordon was convinced till a short time before his death that he would be able by his own influence to gain his objects without fighting. He did not realize his danger, and the messages he sent were such as to mislead the British military authorities as to the critical nature of his position. He might, however, in Herr Fricke's opinion, have escaped even two days before his death. He was killed, during the usual morning inspection of his troops, by some of his soldiers, and he was unarmed at the time.

The following is a list of international congresses which have taken place: 1826, of Panama, and 1847, of Lima, convoked to discuss American interest; 1856, of Paris, and 1878, of Berlin, convoked to settle the affairs of the Orient. The conference of 1828 and following years convoked to discuss the affairs of Greece; of 1831 to 1839, to discuss the affairs of Belgium; of 1858, the question of the principalities of the Danube; 1861, the affairs of Syria and the Liban; 1862, of Orizaba and the Mexican question; 1864 to 1867, of London, the affairs of Denmark and Germany; 1868, of Paris, the question about the insurrection of Crete; 1877 to 1878, of Constantinople, the question of the principalities subject to the Porte and the reforms in favor of the Christian population of European Turkey. Finally the present congress at Washington, of representatives of the United States and the Central and South American States.

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## A SAILOR'S PET.

A MARINE on the U. S. S. *Monocacy*, sends the following account of a recent bereavement that has befallen the ship's company:

Towser was of Japanese parents and of the cur breed. He was born in Yokohama and was brought on board in March, 1882, when he was three weeks old, in the overcoat pocket of Ledger Crone, a quartermaster, who was drowned on the U. S. S. *Ashuelot*. The ship's company presented Towser to Charles Cotton, Jr., whose father was then commanding the *Monocacy*, and he became a prime favorite with both crew and officers.

Towser was every inch a sailor as far as deck hands are sailors. He would always take the end of a boatfall or any other rope that the men were hauling on, and when they ran away with it, would scamper around and bark as if this fun was for him alone. When the bugler sounded the call to quarters, Towser would run around barking until the call was finished, then he would make for the quarter deck and walk in front of the division as if inspecting them. Towser was also a soldier, for when the battalion would land he was always in the first boat to land, and after the parade was formed and ready to march, Towser would squat down on the right of the band, and at the command and march, would wag his tail, and bark his approval and keep at a respectable trot a distance of about 20 yards in front. When the command was given column left or right, Towser would halt until the band made the turn, then off to the front would he go, giving a bark of defiance to all other dogs that might see him.

When the liberty party was called away, Towser was there and the first to get into a sampan. He would take his glass of beer, or drink of whiskey in cold weather, and if in the early morning Towser came across a jack tar lying in the street, too much under the influence of bad liquor, or too tired to go any further, Towser would stay by him until he awoke or some of his comrades came along and took him with them. Towser could tell a marine or a blue-jacket from the *Monocacy* out of the whole fleet. If he went on shore with one party and saw another party ahead, he would make for them and smell them, and if they were from another ship he would come back to his own. As long as you would walk, so would he, but if you got into a jin rick-sha, he would get in too, or raise a row. In Canton there is a very strong current running, and as we only lay

a short distance from shore, he would go down the gangway ladder, or if on shore, down the steps and see which way the tide was running, and if not too strong, which he would tell by putting his paw in the water, he would make for the steps ahead or astern of the ship, whichever way the tide was coming, and swim for the gangway where there was always some one to help him aboard. But for the last year poor Towser had been ailing. He was sent to hospital outside of Yokohama on two occasions, first for one month, the second time for six weeks, but it was no use. Towser was gradually falling away, and on the morning of August 4, 1889, with a moan as if of farewell, he died and was given a sailor's burial.

In critical moments, when both sides have the same chances of success, or when the efforts of the infantry and cavalry have not led to any result, the artillery takes the lead and gives the decisive blow. —*Lanier*.

Mr. U. S. G. SHARP, son of Major Alex Sharp, Paymaster, U. S. A., who was clerk for his father for five years previous to last July, is now settled at Duluth, Minn., where he has taken charge of his uncle's (Capt. Thomas Sharp, 17th U. S. Infantry) property, and is otherwise engaged in real estate business there. He has exclusive control of Central Division and Sharp's addition to West Duluth, and will give careful attention to investments for non-residents. Correspondence is solicited as stated in his advertisement which appears in the advertising columns of the JOURNAL.

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## BIRTHS.

VAIL.—At Aurora, Ind., Oct. 9, 1889, to the wife of Lieut. Commander Holman Vail, U. S. N., a girl.

## MARRIED.

BARROLL—HOYT.—At St. James Church, Danbury, Conn., October 3, Lieutenant HENRY H. BARROLL, U. S. Navy, to MARY LOUISE, daughter of T. Granville Hoyt, of Danbury.

ENDICOTT—THORON.—Oct. 3, at the residence of her grandfather, S. G. Ward, Oakwood, Lenox, Mass., MARRIE LOUISE, daughter of Joseph Thoron, of New York, to WILLIAM CROWNSHIELD ENDICOTT, Jr., of Salem, Mass.

KELLY—PERKINS.—At Glen Cove, L. I., Oct. 8, Captain A. LINDEAY KELLY, 20th Hussars, British Army, to Miss ELISE PERKINS.

MCCAY—HEWES.—On Thursday, October 10, at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Dr. Thos. C. Yarnall, Mr. H. KENT MCCAY, of Birmingham, Ala., and FLORENCE L. HEWES, of Philadelphia, Pa.

VON KUROWSKY—HOLABIRD.—At Berlin, Germany, September 28, Professor PAUL VON KUROWSKY to AGNES T., daughter of Brig. General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

## DIED.

CARLING.—At Yonkers, N. Y., October 3, in the 23d year of his age, HARRY CARTER CARLING, son of Neva Bartlett and the late Col. Elias B. Carling, and grandson of Prof. W. H. C. Bartlett, U. S. A., retired.

BLUNT.—At Manchester, N. H., October 4, Brevet Colonel ASA P. BLUNT, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

BOWMAN.—At Wilkesbarre, Pa., October 4, Mrs. MARRIE BOWMAN, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Alex. H. Bowman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

COOK.—Suddenly, of heart disease, at David's Island, New York Harbor, at ten o'clock, Friday evening, Oct. 4, Captain GEORGE HAMILTON COOK, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, in the 43d year of his age.

NOURSE.—At Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 8, Professor JOSEPH E. NOURSE, U. N. Navy, retired.

SCOFFIELD.—Suddenly, at Stamford, Conn., Oct. 7, ANNA M., daughter of Medical Inspector W. K. Scofield, U. S. Navy.

SHORE.—Suddenly, at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1, Dr. J. CAMPBELL SHORE, formerly Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

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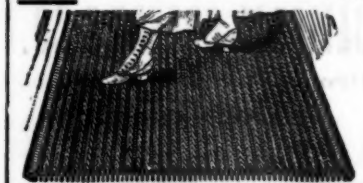


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